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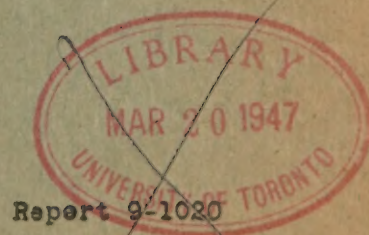
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1945



OTTAWA
1946

Price \$1.00 a year



Report 9-1020

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A P P R E C I A T I O N .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing the monthly statistics on employment, payrolls and man-hours. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of these subjects. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires, expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

Herbert Marshall

Herbert Marshall,
Dominion Statistician.

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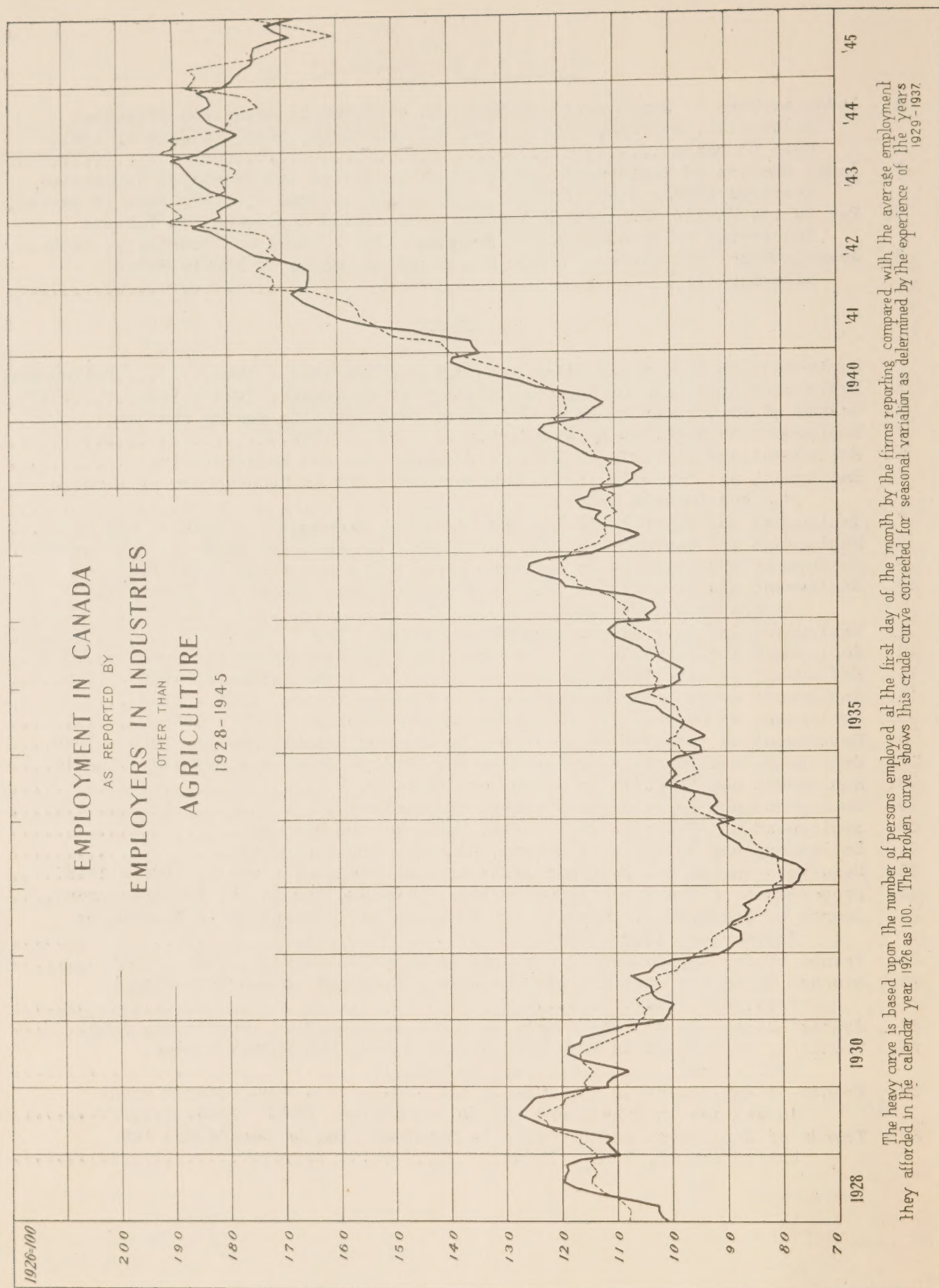
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The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1945.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Part 1.

1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

With the termination of hostilities in the European and the Pacific theatres of war in 1945, there was further and more marked recession from the high point of industrial activity which had been reached when wartime production was at its peak. Employment generally in the Dominion during the year nevertheless continued at an extremely high level in relation to pre-war standards. The annual index was just over four p.c. below that of 1944, and not quite five p.c. lower than the all-time high of 1943; in the significant comparison with 1939, however, there was an increase of 53.7 p.c. The 1945 index was also some 47 p.c. higher than in 1929, when industrial employment in Canada had reached its pre-war maximum.

The tendency from month to month was downward during most of the year under review, the only interruptions to the generally unfavourable movement having been at July 1 and again at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. As would be expected, the most extensive declines, (apart from those at the opening of the year), were recorded after V-J Day, at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. From Jan. 1 to the first of December, there was a falling-off of four p.c.; the experience of the years prior to the war shows that, ordinarily, there is considerable expansion in industrial activity between those two dates, the normal gain in this comparison approximating six p.c. During the period of the war, the seasonal upswing in employment received impetus from the demands created by war-time needs and conditions, with the result that the buoyant movement from the beginning to the end of the year was greatly intensified, the increases from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the period, 1940-1944, averaging over twelve p.c. Thus the general trend during the 12 months under review varied from the pre-war normal, and even more so from that which was established as typical during the war.

The effect of the war had been particularly great in the manufacturing industries, many of the non-manufacturing classes having had low priority in respect of labour procurement when the market was tight. Consequently, most of the curtailment indicated in 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years took place in factory employment, while the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit showed considerable improvement; except in mining, there were advances in each of the divisions in this broad group, in which the number in recorded employment rose as compared with 1944 by 4.7 p.c. The decline in manufacturing amounted to 9.3 p.c. These divergencies in movements resulted in a more normal distribution of workers between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions than has existed for several years. In 1945, just under 60 p.c. of all those on the payrolls of the co-operating firms were engaged in factory employment; in 1944, the proportion was 63.5 p.c. and that in 1943, 63.9 p.c. In 1939, however, the ratio in manufacturing had been not quite 52 p.c. The 1945 distribution, therefore, was still abnormal.

With the gradual release of workers from the Armed Forces and from war in-

dustries, the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment during the year under review showed some variation from that indicated in more recent surveys. At Oct. 1, 1945, 253 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment in the nine leading industries were women, a ratio which was considerably less than that of 271 per 1,000 12 months earlier. The latest proportion was the lowest since 1942, when the number of women per 1,000 employees at Oct. 1 had been 235. Between Oct. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1945, there were declines of 5.3 p.c. in recorded employment for men, and of 13.5 p.c. for women; it is nevertheless important to note that more than 51 p.c. of the total workers released by the co-operating firms in the 12 months were men.

During the period of industrial and military demobilization and re-conversion, a considerable amount of unemployment developed. Thus the number of unemployed applicants for work registered at the local offices of the National Employment Service^{1/} rose from 80,279 in January, to 185,274 in December, 1945; the number of unfilled vacancies declined from 126,511 in the former to 79,541 in the latter month. Claimants for unemployment insurance^{2/} benefits increased in number from 90,897 in 1944 to 29,639 in 1945. The proportion of unemployed members^{1/} reported quarterly by trade unions rose from 0.6 p.c. of the indicated membership at the end of December, 1944, to three p.c. 12 months later.

The general trends of industrial employment in Canada as reported by leading employers during a lengthy period are depicted in Chart 1, and those in more recent years in Chart 2. These show clearly the literally enormous expansion in industrial activity which took place in the Dominion in the period immediately after the fall of France in 1940, until the peak was reached in the latter part of 1943. In succeeding months, a greater degree of stability was indicated but at a rather lower level; the curve at the end of 1944 was at the same point as at the opening of the year. In 1945, the general movement was almost uninterruptedly downward. Despite the very definite recession in the year under review, the volume of employment continued decidedly above that recorded at any time prior to 1943.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 184,300^{3/} returns on employment and payrolls in the following major industrial divisions; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade; this figure represented a monthly average of 15,358^{4/} reports. The working forces of the establishments participating in the current surveys averaged 1,787,751,

-
- 1/ Labour Gazette, February, 1946.
 - 2/ Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (issued monthly).
 - 3/ Including statistics from financial institutions, the reports on employment and payrolls tabulated in 1945 aggregated 195,168, while the total number of persons in recorded employment averaged 1,855,300. (The 1944 annual Review of Employment contained industrial and geographical comparisons of the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the census date, with the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the 1941 Census).
 - 4/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The gain is due (1) to the establishments of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general, and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished; thus the segregation of monthly statistics for a considerable number of additional cities from the summer of 1944 resulted in an apparent increase in the number of co-operating establishments, without any real change in the coverage. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated"; the former expression, however, is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. It should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers of employment for increased coverage of industry.

TABLE II.- Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan.1 - Dec.1 of 1943 and 1944, Together with the changes shown in the figures for the latter as compared with those for 1943.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5			Change from 1944 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	Average Index P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	1,058	139,207	183.1	1,124	137,376	179.1	66	- 1,831	-4.0	-2.2
Prince Edward Island.....	59	2,686	132.8	60	2,585	125.4	1	- 101	-7.4	-5.6
Nova Scotia.....	536	82,675	199.3	585	80,582	192.4	49	- 2,093	-6.9	-3.5
New Brunswick.....	463	53,846	165.4	479	54,209	165.5	16	363	0.1	0.1
Quebec.....	3,843	581,401	196.4	4,038	546,163	183.2	195	-35,238	-13.2	-6.7
Ontario.....	6,180	755,792	184.7	6,434	738,348	178.4	254	-17,444	-6.3	-3.4
Prairie Provinces.....	1,978	201,152	147.0	2,117	201,594	145.7	139	442	-1.3	-0.9
Manitoba.....	809	93,318	141.9	842	93,007	140.9	33	-311	-1.0	-0.7
Saskatchewan.....	442	38,988	138.3	482	40,104	139.3	40	1,116	1.0	0.8
Alberta.....	727	68,846	160.5	793	68,483	157.3	66	-363	-3.2	-2.0
British Columbia.....	1,582	173,299	185.7	1,643	164,270	175.1	61	- 9,029	-10.6	-5.7
CANADA - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES).....	14,641	1,850,851	183.0	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	717	-63,100	-7.9	-4.3
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	2,269	289,550	187.8	2,353	267,588	172.5	84	-21,962	-16.3	-8.1
Quebec City.....	252	38,752	268.4	263	31,803	217.3	11	- 6,949	-51.1	-19.0
Toronto.....	2,192	255,483	197.7	2,272	242,790	184.3	80	-12,693	-13.4	-6.8
Ottawa.....	262	22,021	166.7	270	21,544	162.6	8	- 477	- 4.1	- 2.5
Hamilton.....	376	59,289	180.8	386	58,072	176.4	10	- 2,217	- 4.4	- 2.4
Windsor.....	228	39,714	291.0	233	33,318	242.3	5	- 6,396	-48.7	-16.7
Winnipeg.....	600	61,166	145.2	625	60,408	142.6	25	- 758	- 2.6	- 1.8
Vancouver.....	676	86,998	242.6	709	80,177	221.7	33	- 6,821	-20.9	- 8.6
TOTAL - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES).....	6,855	852,973	195.9	7,111	795,700	180.9	256	-57,273	-15.0	- 7.7
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	8,111	1,175,415	224.5	8,395	1,068,621	203.6	284	-106,794	-20.9	- 9.3
Durable Goods.....	3,241	644,747	276.3	3,348	540,620	231.4	107	-104,127	-44.9	-16.3
Non-durable Goods.....	4,766	512,624	184.7	4,941	508,643	182.6	175	- 3,981	- 2.1	- 1.1
Electric Light and Power.....	104	18,044	141.7	106	19,358	161.9	2	1,314	10.2	7.2
Animal Products.....	419	45,043	223.7	441	45,712	225.3	22	669	1.7	0.8
Fur and its Products.....	92	2,983	125.9	93	3,344	140.2	1	361	14.3	11.4
Leather and its Products.....	386	28,424	137.4	396	29,341	141.2	10	917	3.8	2.8
Lumber and its Products.....	1,161	65,638	121.4	1,227	66,989	123.4	66	1,351	2.0	1.6
Plant Products - edible.....	624	55,263	169.7	656	56,141	170.1	32	878	0.4	0.2
Pulp and Paper Products.....	748	84,935	135.8	761	89,445	143.1	13	4,510	7.3	5.4
Rubber Products.....	53	20,553	162.9	54	22,545	178.8	1	1,992	15.9	9.8
Textile Products.....	1,511	136,428	157.1	1,578	138,117	158.5	67	1,689	1.4	0.9
Tobacco.....	47	11,011	133.4	49	11,116	134.6	2	105	1.2	0.9
Beverages.....	152	13,502	247.6	161	14,754	266.4	9	1,252	18.8	7.6
Chemical and Allied Products.....	414	77,652	607.2	429	62,841	490.9	15	- 14,811	-116.3	-19.2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.....	231	15,552	135.8	236	16,101	140.5	5	549	4.7	3.5
Electrical Apparatus.....	166	47,853	328.0	171	42,262	287.3	5	- 5,591	- 40.7	-12.4
Iron and Steel Products.....	1,378	451,369	330.6	1,409	365,115	267.4	31	- 86,254	- 63.2	-19.1
Land Vehicles and Aircraft.....	226	192,362	303.4	233	145,150	228.5	7	- 47,212	- 74.9	-24.7
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	272	63,620	442.6	272	49,441	349.7	-	- 14,179	- 92.9	-21.0
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	114	16,269	212.7	118	16,517	216.5	4	248	3.8	1.8
Miscellaneous.....	239	21,276	266.0	238	19,482	242.3	-1	- 1,794	- 23.7	- 8.9
LOGGING.....	557	64,579	215.8	578	74,440	247.3	21	9,861	31.5	14.6
MINING.....	484	72,427	154.5	502	69,173	146.9	18	- 3,254	- 7.6	- 4.9
Coal.....	134	26,788	97.3	141	25,551	92.7	7	- 1,237	- 4.6	- 4.7
Metallic ores.....	224	34,693	274.1	231	32,302	251.7	7	- 2,391	- 22.4	- 8.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	126	10,946	163.8	130	11,320	169.2	4	374	5.4	3.3
COMMUNICATIONS.....	61	29,072	108.6	66	31,527	117.6	5	2,455	9.0	8.3
TRANSPORTATION.....	608	154,304	121.2	645	160,985	124.5	37	6,681	3.3	2.7
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	364	45,460	184.5	399	49,065	192.8	35	3,605	8.3	4.5
Steam Railway Operation.....	97	85,589	106.3	97	88,518	108.6	-	2,929	2.3	2.2
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	147	23,255	104.8	149	23,302	104.8	2	47	-	-
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,578	132,596	104.6	1,640	139,756	109.1	62	7,160	4.5	4.3
Building.....	1,110	41,721	95.3	1,167	44,932	101.8	57	3,211	6.5	6.8
Highway.....	437	51,732	130.8	441	52,746	132.4	4	1,014	1.6	1.2
Railway.....	31	39,143	90.0	32	42,078	95.4	1	2,935	5.4	6.0
SERVICES.....	689	46,216	202.2	762	51,054	205.7	73	4,838	3.5	1.7
Hotels and Restaurants.....	437	29,452	202.3	495	33,583	205.6	58	4,131	3.3	1.6
Laundering and Dry Cleaning.....	252	16,764	201.9	267	17,471	206.0	15	707	4.1	2.0
TRADE.....	2,653	176,242	164.2	2,770	192,295	174.9	217	16,053	10.6	6.5
Retail.....	1,678	131,994	171.7	1,805	141,401	182.0	127	9,407	10.3	6.0
Wholesale.....	875	44,248	145.1	965	50,894	157.6	90	6,646	12.5	8.6
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	14,641	1,850,851	183.0	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	717	-63,100	- 7.9	- 4.3
FINANCE.....	800	65,329	126.4	906	67,549	130.5	106	2,220	4.1	3.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	15,441	1,916,180	180.2	16,264	1,855,300	173.0	823	-60,880	- 7.2	- 4.0

varying from 1,834,450 at Jan. 1, to 1,724,549 at the beginning of October. In the preceding year, the 14,641 employers furnishing statistics had indicated a monthly average of 1,850,851, ranging from a minimum of 1,796,340 at the first of May, to a maximum of 1,887,752 at Dec. 1. The latest annual index, at 175.1, was 4.3 p.c. lower than that of 183.0 in 1944.

PAYROLLS.— The curtailment in employment indicated in 1945 as compared with a year earlier was accompanied by a relatively smaller reduction in the sums currently distributed in salaries and wages. In the eight leading industries, the disbursements in one week in each month averaged \$57,178,954, representing an annual payroll of some \$2,973,306,000 distributed among those on the staffs of firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The falling off from 1944 in the aggregate salaries and wages amounted to 3.8 p.c.; as previously stated, the decrease in employment in the same comparison was 4.3 p.c. In spite of the decline in the reported payrolls in the year under review, the average earnings per employee were slightly higher, standing at \$31.99, the per capita figure in 1945 exceeded by 0.5 p.c. that of \$31.84 in 1944, previously the maximum in the comparatively brief record. The means in 1943 and 1942 were \$30.78 and \$28.56, respectively. Since the institution of the statistics of current payrolls at June 1, 1941, there was in 1945 an average increase of 14.7 p.c. in the number in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, of 42.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages, and of 26.7 p.c. per capita earnings.

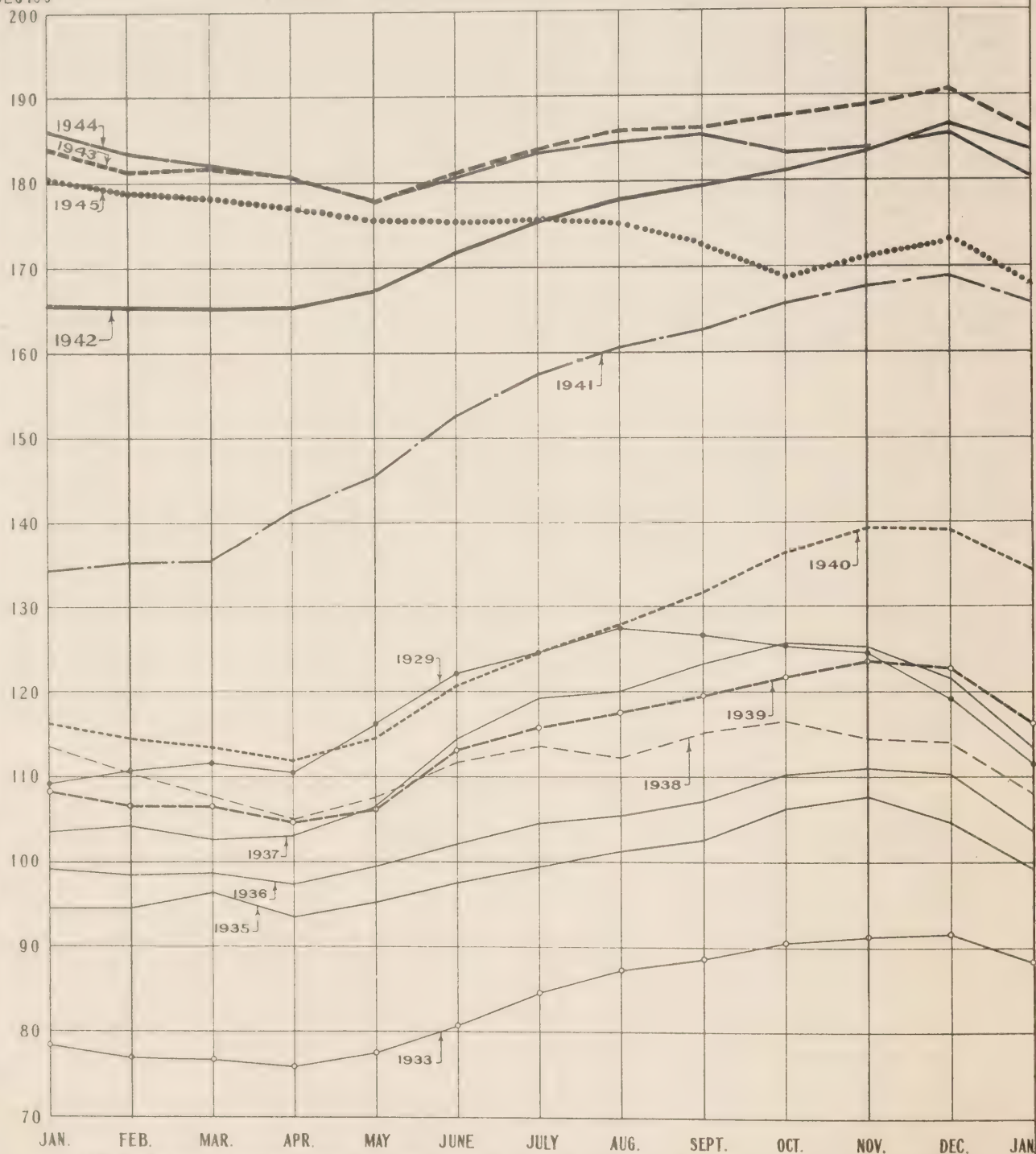
In addition to the statistics just given for the eight major industrial groups (enumerated in an earlier paragraph), information was furnished by 906 financial institutions and branches, in which the employees averaged 67,549 per month, and the weekly payrolls, \$2,264,339. When these figures are included with those given above for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data on employment are available from 1920), the total labour force of whose employment and earnings there is current record aggregated 1,855,300. The weekly payrolls in the nine industrial divisions in the year under review aggregated \$59,413,292, representing an estimated annual payroll of approximately \$3,091,051,200 disbursed in salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The per capita weekly figure in the nine industries in 1945 was \$32.04, as compared with \$31.85 in 1944, \$30.79 in 1943 and \$28.61 in 1942; the latest annual index of aggregate payrolls was lower by 3.4 p.c. than that of the preceding year, but the average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment were 0.6 p.c. higher than in 1944.

The current record of salaries and wages commenced with the statistics for June 1, 1941. Until a more satisfactory base can be established, the disbursements of the co-operating firms on or about that date are taken as 100 p.c. in calculating the index numbers of aggregate payrolls. In the eight major industries, this index averaged 142.6 during 1945, when the annual index of employment, converted to June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., stood at 114.7. The factors enumerated in earlier bulletins as contributing to the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees in the period of observation may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers still existing in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers, at rates which were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a very large number of cases. The changing industrial pattern in the Dominion following the cessation of hostilities has already lessened the influence of some of these factors. The existence of several important industrial disputes in Canada during 1945 had a considerable effect upon the situation, which was also indirectly affected by strikes in the United States. The number of workers directly involved in disputes in Canada^{1/} during the year under review was 26,068, while the number of man-working days

^{1/} See Labour Gazette for March 1946

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

lost was 1,457,420; in 1944, 75,290 workers were involved in strikes and lockouts, resulting in a loss of 490,139 man-working days.

The Employment Situation in 1945.

A short summary of the situation, industrially and geographically, in the year under review is contained in the following paragraphs.

As already stated, the curtailment in recorded employment during 1945 was largely confined to manufacturing, from which some 106,800 men and women were released by the co-operating establishments, a decline of 9.3 p.c. as compared with 1944. In the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there was indicated an increase of some 43,700 workers, or 4.7 p.c.; within the latter category, only mining showed a reduction. The general recession involved the release of some 63,100 persons, or 4.3 p.c. of the total reported working force in the eight leading industries.

Within the manufacturing division, the loss during 1945 was largely, though not entirely, limited to establishments producing durable manufactured goods, in which there was a decrease of 16.3 p.c. The decline in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, amounting only to 1.1 p.c., took place almost wholly in plants turning out ammunition and chemical products for wartime use. Excluding the chemicals division, there was an increase of 2.1 p.c. over 1944 in the employment afforded in the light manufactured goods industries, taken as a unit. A comparison made with the data for 1939 reveals an advance of 133.7 in 1945 in the heavy manufactured goods industries, together with that of 49.1 p.c. in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, there being a general rise of 84 p.c. in this comparison in these two major classes.

Although the improvement in the various non-manufacturing industries in the year under review was important, it was not particularly pronounced. Employment in logging, transportation, services and trade reached new all-time high levels. In communications, activity was greater than in any earlier year since 1930. The construction and maintenance group was generally brisker than in 1944 but was quieter than in 1943 and earlier years since 1940. Shortages of material and of skilled labour had a serious effect upon the situation in these industries, in which the situation at the end of the 12 months under review was nevertheless better than at the same date in any earlier year since 1928 with the exception of Dec. 1 in 1941 and 1942. It will be recalled that in those years a large amount of construction work was being done on defence projects and war plants. In mining, the trend continued downward, there being a falling-off of 4.9 p.c. in 1945 as compared with 1944; the latest annual index was the lowest since that of 1936.

Geographically, the declines in industrial activity in the year under review were widely distributed, lowered employment as compared with 1944 being indicated in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The largest percentage losses were in Quebec and British Columbia. In all areas, the recession took place mainly in the manufacturing industries; mining also showed general reductions.

The curtailment in employment in the eight cities having populations of 100,000 and over was relatively greater during 1945 than that indicated in the remaining parts of the Dominion. Thus in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, taken as a unit, there was a reduction of 7.7 p.c. from 1944 in the numbers in recorded employment, a ratio which considerably exceeded that of 1.5 p.c. in the smaller centres and the rural areas in Canada in the same comparison. During 1944, the decline from 1943 in the leading cities had been somewhat less than that in the Dominion as a whole. As would be expected, employment in the above-named cities taken as a unit had shown more pronounced expansion during the war than was the case in other parts of the country: the 1945 index for the cities was 67.8 p.c. above the 1939 level, while the increase in this comparison in the smaller centres and the rural areas amounted to 43.7 p.c.

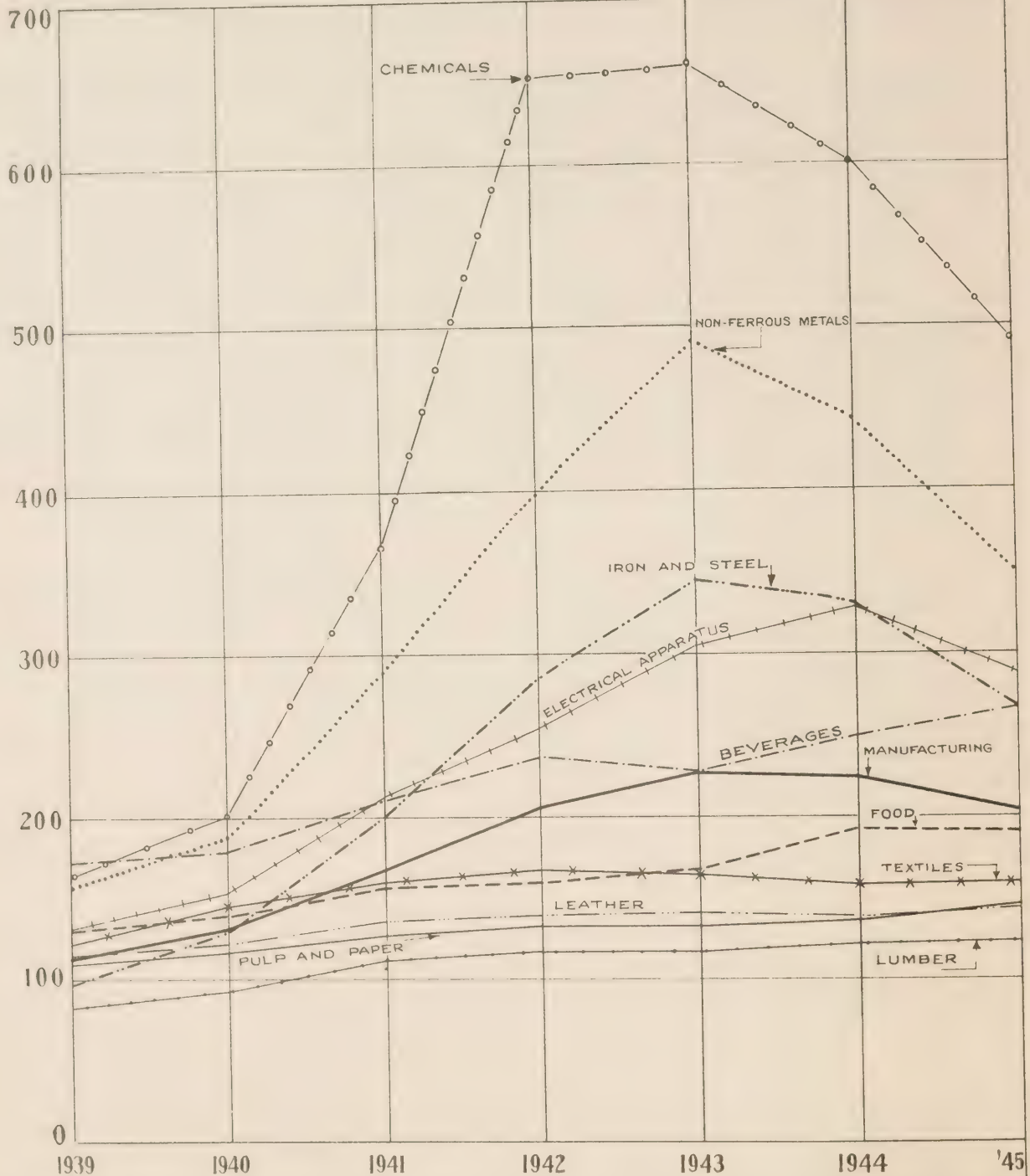
$1926=100$ 

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1944 and 1945, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years, showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table IX in the second part of this Annual Review, appears a record of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The monthly returns received from firms in the eight leading industries during 1945 exceeded those furnished in 1944 by 717, or 4.9 p.c.; this increase brought about a somewhat higher coverage of industry, although the gain in this respect, expressed as a percentage, would be much smaller than that in the number of firms. Adjustment for changes in the coverage is made in the index numbers of employment, and it must again be emphasized that comparisons from year to year should be made through the indexes; these are not only adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, but also for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and those in Table 3, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment could not always be made for the changes in the products of individual establishments as a result of wartime demands on industry, although many changes in industrial classification were made in recent years.

Trends of Employment in Manufacturing During the War.

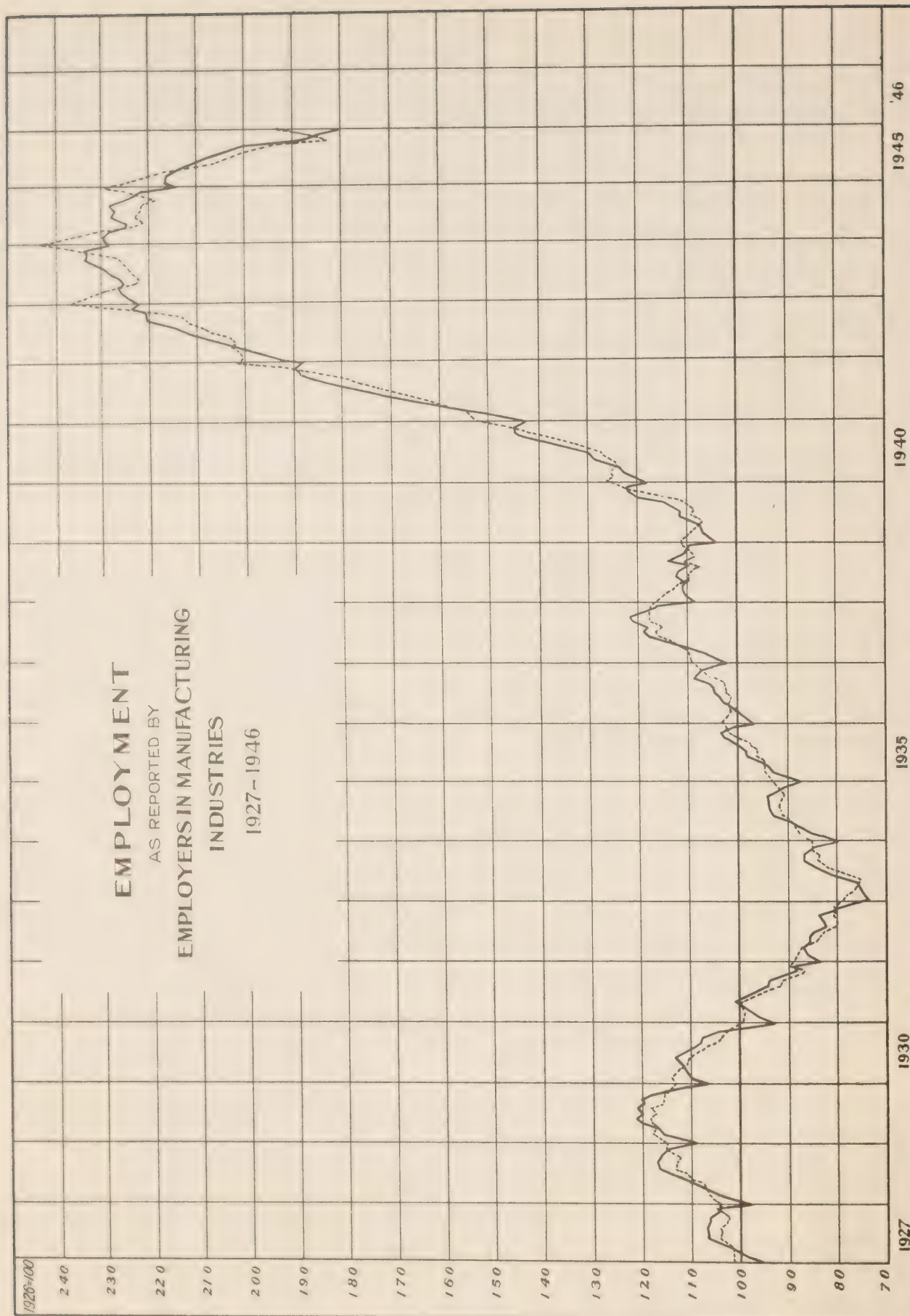
With the termination of hostilities during the year under review, it is interesting to compare the reaction of various important branches of manufacturing to wartime conditions. Chart 3 shows in sharp contrast the steeply upward course generally followed from 1939 to 1943 in the chemical, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and electrical apparatus industries, (all of which had high priority in the procurement of labour), in comparison with the relatively moderate improvement which took place in the early stages of the war in the food, textile, leather, pulp and paper and lumber divisions, in the latter group, shortages of labour generally acted as an effective brake upon expansion. In 1944, a retrogressive movement commenced in the case of the chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel industries, becoming increasingly pronounced in 1945, when declines were also noted in the electrical apparatus division. On the other hand, food and beverages manufacturing showed a decidedly upward movement in that year; somewhat greater supplies of labour also resulted in small gains in the lumber, pulp and paper and leather industries, in which, however, the increases were slight. At the end of 1945, the curves for the industries which were most affected by war-time demands, and those for the industries in which the response to this stimulus had been less noticeable, had drawn decidedly closer, but the distance between the two groups was nevertheless substantially greater than was the case in 1939.

The 1945 Annual Review of Employment.

Part I of the 1945 Annual deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. The second part is particularly concerned with the payroll data; the Annual also briefly discusses the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings, which are available only from the autumn of 1944.

Numerous tables in the text and at the end of the report deal with employment and payrolls on an industrial and geographical basis. Two tables respecting sex distribution are given. Many charts illustrating the trends of employment and payrolls also appear throughout the bulletin; in some cases, the graphs were prepared in the Research Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose courtesy in permitting their reproduction in this Annual is gratefully acknowledged.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1946



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

II.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

The effect of the war upon the situation in the Dominion is shown with particular clarity in the statistics of employment in manufacturing. The movement in this broad industrial group had been steeply and almost uniformly upward from the beginning of 1940 until the peak was reached in the autumn of 1943. In 1944, there was a minor decline from the level of the preceding year, followed in 1945 by a pronounced recession which affected the situation during most months of the year. This lowered the annual index by 9.3 p.c., the 1944 average, based on 1926=100, having been 224.5 and that in 1945, 203.6. The latter figure was substantially below the all-time maximum index of 231.4 at Oct. 1, 1943; a comparison with the situation existing at the end of the year is still more striking, showing that from the peak to Dec. 1, 1945, recorded employment in manufacturing had fallen by just over one-fifth. Nevertheless, it is significant that the 1945 index averaged rather more than 81 p.c. higher than in 1939.

The manufacturers furnishing data in the year under review averaged 8,395, and their employees averaged 1,068,621, varying from 1,127,444 at Feb. 1 to 966,819 at Dec. 1. In 1944, the 8,111 co-operating plants had reported 1,175,415 men and women. The latest annual index was the lowest since that for 1941, while by Dec. 1, 1945, activity had fallen to the level of the early autumn of that year.

Particularly noteworthy declines in employment in manufacturing were indicated as a result of the cancellation of contracts for munitions after V-J Day, the contra-seasonal reductions at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 reaching proportions which have rarely been exceeded in any month in the record.

As would be expected, there was especially important shrinkage during 1945 in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which the index declined by 16.3 p.c. from 1944, as compared with the falling off of 1.1 p.c. in the manufacture of non-durable goods. As already stated, the loss in the latter took place to a very considerable extent in chemical-using plants; excluding these, employment in the light manufacturing division in the year under review advanced by 2.1 p.c. over 1944. In spite of the recession in the manufacture of durable goods, employment therein was 133.7 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the increase in this comparison in 1945 in the light manufactured goods industries amounted to 49.1 p.c. As is stated in another section of this report, 59.6 p.c. of all those employed at the outbreak of war in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, had been classified in the production of the latter class of commodities, and 40.4 p.c. in the manufacture of durable goods; in 1945, the proportion in the non-durable manufactured goods industries was 48.5 p.c., and that in the heavy manufactured goods division, 51.5 p.c. By the end of the year, the ratios were 53.6 p.c. and 46.4 p.c., respectively.

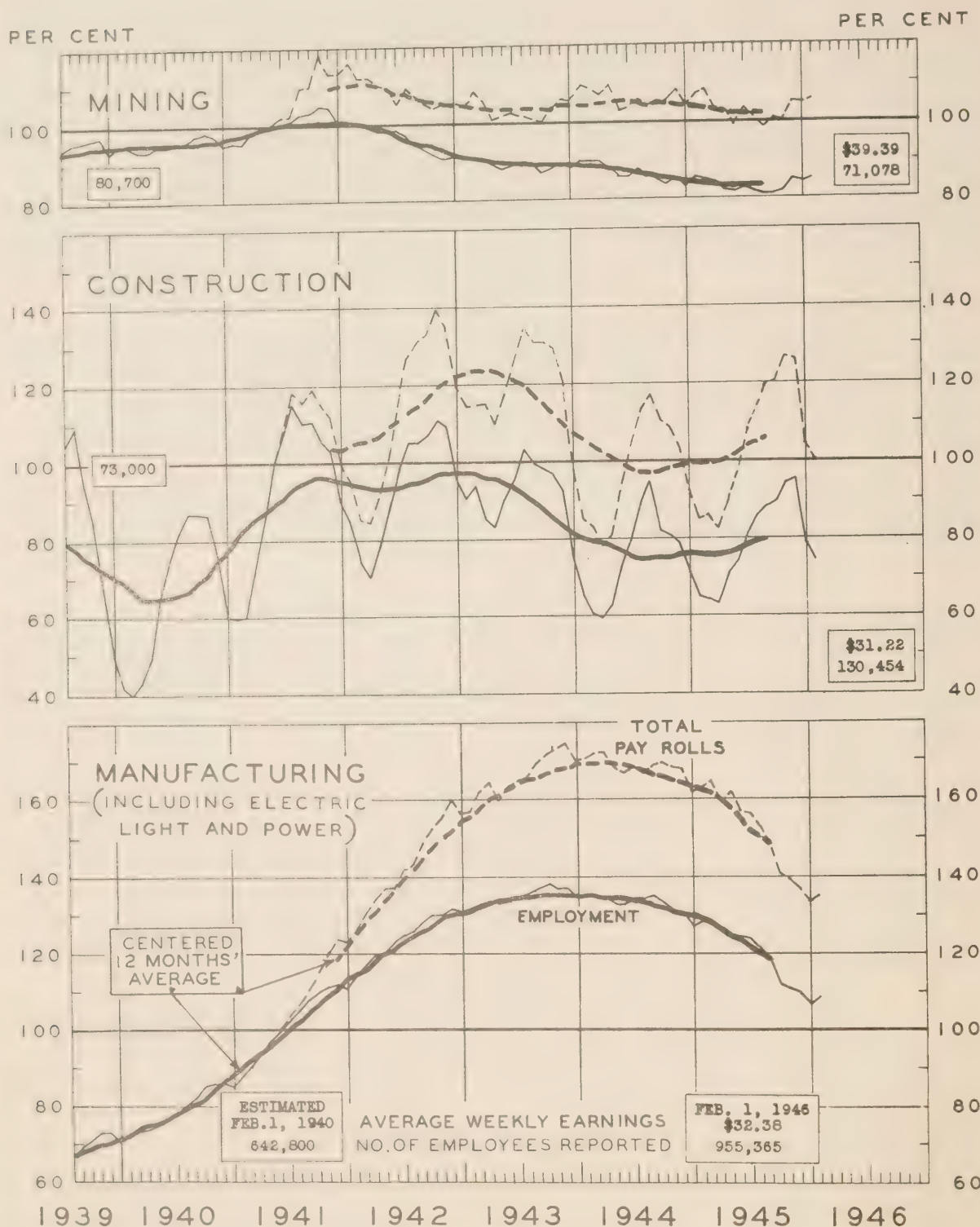
The largest number of persons released during 1945 had been employed by firms turning out iron and steel products, in which the reported decline approximated 86,300, or 19.1 p.c.; within this division, the aircraft, automotive, ship-building, munitions and other plants producing directly for wartime needs were especially seriously affected by the termination of hostilities. Another factor contributing to curtailment in activity in the iron and steel group during the year under review was the existence of important industrial disputes in Canada and also in the United States, those in the latter having a deleterious effect upon the supply situation in the Dominion.

There were also marked decreases in chemical plants, mainly in those producing ammunition and other commodities for the war. The 14,811 persons laid off by the co-operating chemical factories in 1945 had constituted 19.2 p.c. of their total

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100



working force in 1944. The non-ferrous metal industries (notably the brass, bronze and copper and the aluminum divisions) and the electrical apparatus group likewise released many workers due to the completion or cancellation of their war contracts. This was also the case in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Other branches of manufactures, however, showed improvement as diminishing demand for war production resulted in greater availability of labour and materials for civilian production. In most cases, the advances in 1945 were rather moderate, those in pulp and paper, rubber, textile, lumber and food factories being most extensive.

While employment in manufacturing generally for persons of both sexes substantially declined in the year under review, the reductions among women workers were materially greater, in relation to their total numbers, than was the case among male employees. Thus, the semi-annual enquiry into sex distribution, undertaken in connection with the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls, showed a loss of 15.8 p.c. in the total numbers on the reported staffs as compared with 12 months earlier; among men, the decline amounted to 13.1 p.c., and that among women, to 22.5 p.c. Of the approximately 185,200 persons released in the year by the establishments furnishing statistics, however, over 110,300, or nearly 60 p.c., were men.

A comparison of the 1945 material on sex distribution with that for 1939, as obtained in the Annual Census of Industry for that year, is interesting, showing that, despite the important losses recorded in the year under review in the employment of women, their ratio per 1,000 persons at Oct. 1, at 260, was still considerably higher than the average of 211 per 1,000 in 1939. Part of the difference would probably be due to seasonal causes. Of the total estimated increase over 1939 in recorded employment at Oct. 1 of the year under review, some 37 p.c. had taken place among women. (The matter of sex distribution is dealt with rather more fully in a later section of this Review).

The marked recession in employment in manufacturing generally in 1945 as compared with 1944 was accompanied by a substantial decrease in the indicated payrolls; this took place in the durable manufactured goods industries, there being an increase in the 12 months in the salaries and wages disbursed in the non-durable manufactured goods industries. The sums disbursed weekly by the 8,395 co-operating manufacturers in the year under review averaged \$34,888,109, representing a mean of \$32.65 for each of the persons in recorded employment in factories. The latest annual index number of payrolls was lower by 9.4 p.c. than that in 1944, while the number of workers in recorded employment fell by 9.3 p.c.

Geographically, employment and payrolls in manufacturing were reduced in all provinces during 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years, although activity in all parts of the country continued greater than in the pre-war period, being also brisker than in either 1940 or 1941. It goes without saying, that the largest contractions as compared with 1944 took place in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment in the leading industrial cities as a whole was likewise in smaller volume than in 1944 or 1943, and except in Montreal and Winnipeg, was also quieter than in 1942. As would be expected, the general recession in manufacturing in the eight largest centres was on a relatively greater scale than that in the smaller centres and the rural areas.

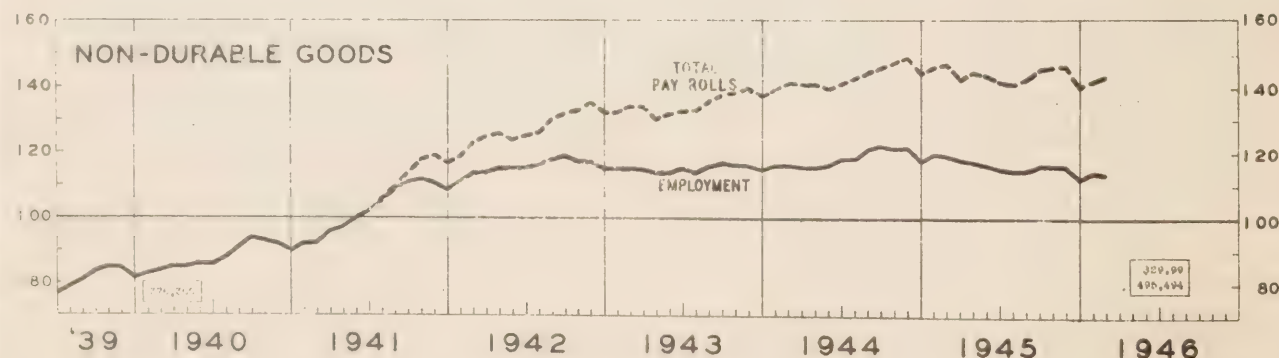
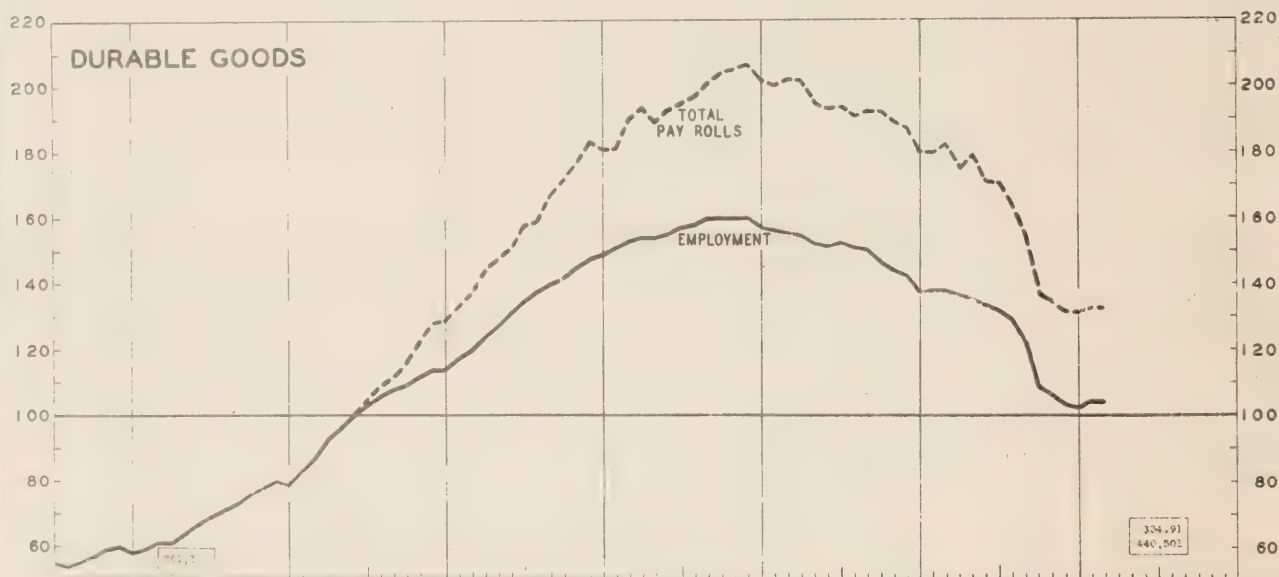
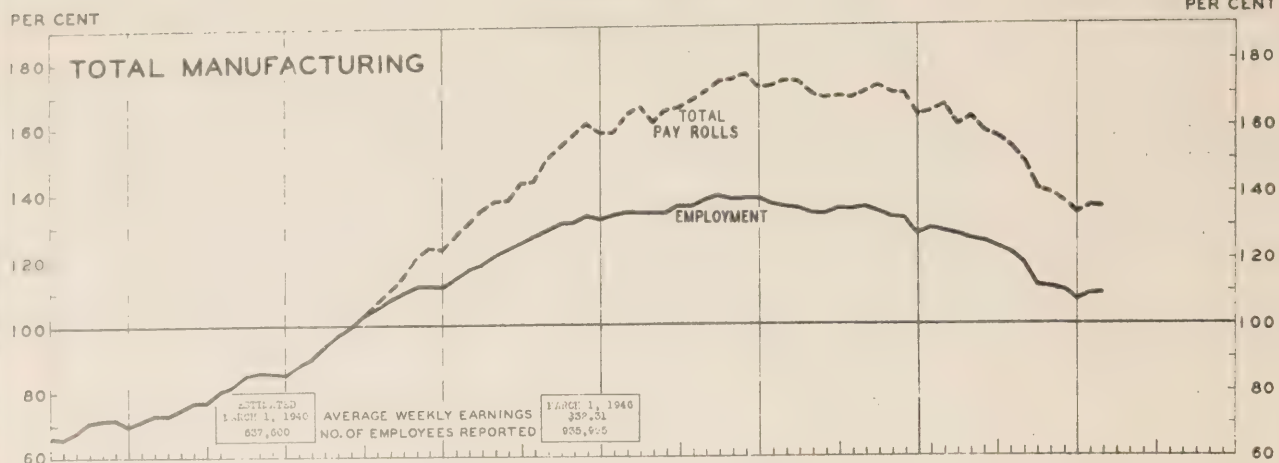
The following table shows the index numbers of employment in manufacturing as a whole in the period since 1929.

Table III.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing (1925=100).

1929.....117.1	1933..... 80.9	1937.....114.4	1941.....168.4
1930.....109.0	1934..... 90.2	1938.....111.0	1942.....206.5
1931..... 95.3	1935..... 97.1	1939.....112.3	1943.....226.2
1932..... 84.4	1936.....103.4	1940.....131.3	1944.....224.5
			1945.....203.6

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100



"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS", INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— As already stated, the shrinkage in employment in manufacturing during the year under review was accompanied by a corresponding diminution in the salaries and wages as compared with 1944; the latest aggregate was also lower than in 1943, although it was otherwise the highest in the comparatively brief record of payrolls. (It will be recalled that this commenced only in 1941). The sums disbursed weekly by the co-operating establishments averaged \$34,888,109, representing an estimated annual payroll of some \$1,814,182,000 distributed in salaries and wages by the 8,395 plants whose returns were tabulated. Calculated on the sums distributed by the same firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in manufacturing averaged 152.1 during the year under review, as compared with 167.8 in 1944, and 163.9 in 1943. In these comparisons, there were reductions of 9.4 p.c. and 7.2 p.c., respectively, as compared with those of 9.3 p.c. and 10 p.c. in employment from 1944 and 1943, respectively. Although the 1945 index of employment was 1.4 p.c. below that for 1942, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 8.7 p.c. in this comparison.

Based on the sums distributed by the same firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in manufacturing averaged 152.1 during the year under review, as compared with 167.8 in 1944, the maximum in the record; the 1943 figure was 163.9, and that in 1942, 139.9.

The falling-off in factory payrolls during 1945 amounted to 9.4 p.c., a percentage which differed little from that indicated in the same comparison in the number of employees. There was accordingly no significant change in the 12 months in the average weekly earnings of the typical workers in recorded employment; the per capita figure in the year under review was \$32.65, as compared with \$32.66 in 1944. These averages exceeded those of \$31.50 per week in 1943 and \$29.17 in 1942.

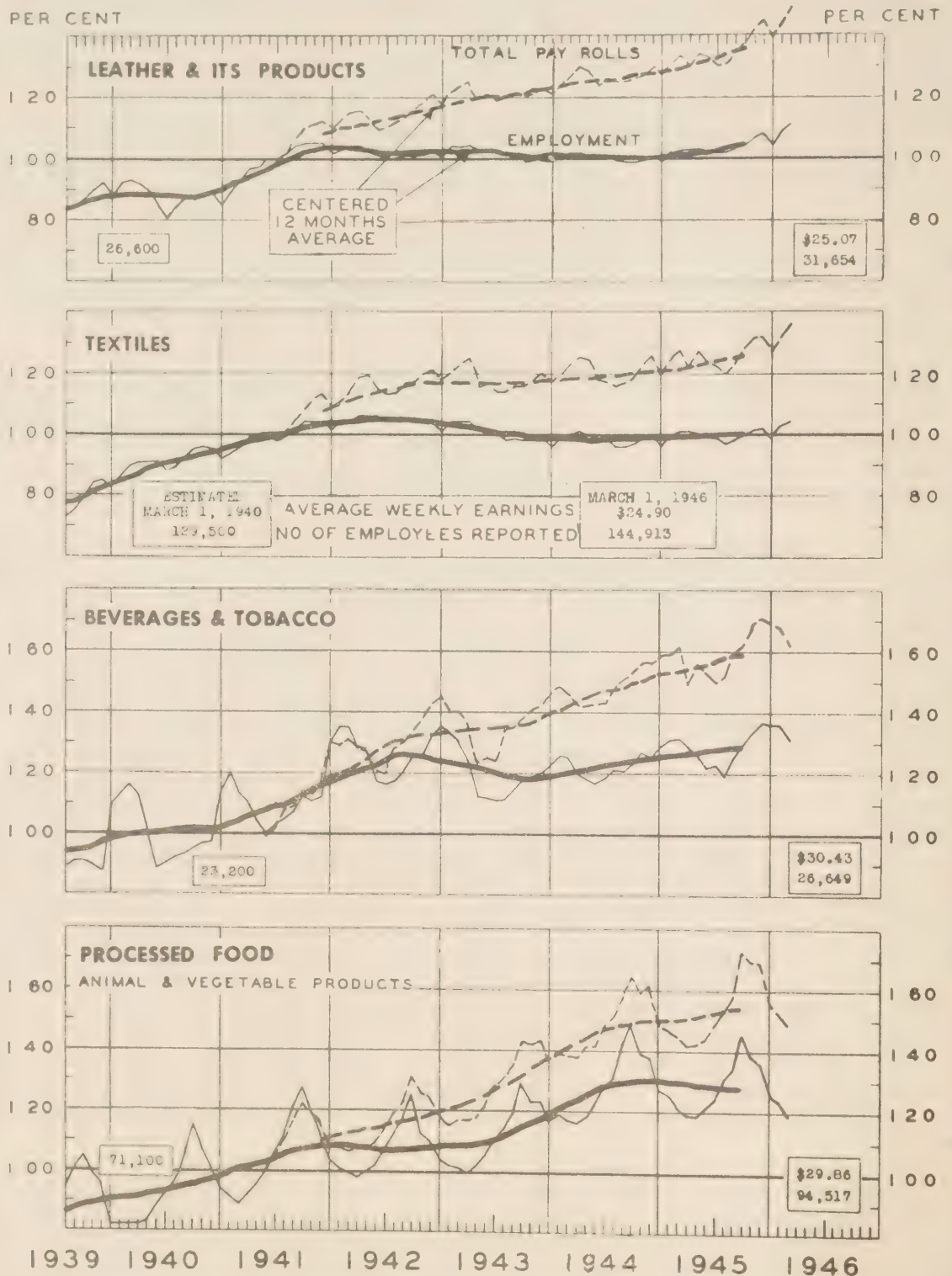
Opposing factors operated to produce the relative stability in the average earnings in the year under review. Important among these were: (1) declining employment (2) far-reaching changes in the industrial distribution of workers, together with change in the sex distribution (3) diminution of overtime work and (4) increases in wage rates. The fact that the less highly skilled and efficient workers at the lower rates of pay are usually the first to be released tends ordinarily to bring about a rise in the average earnings when staffs are being reduced. On the other hand, the greatest losses in employment during 1945 took place among workers in the relatively highly-paid heavy manufacturing industries, thus affecting male employees to a greater extent than women workers, a fact which had an adverse influence upon the general level of earnings in manufacturing as a whole; this was also affected by the fact that there was some expansion during the year in the light manufacturing industries, in which rates are frequently lower. In 1944, 55.7 p.c. of the reported factory employees were classified in the durable manufactured goods industries, in which the weekly earnings averaged \$35.82; in the non-durable goods industries, with a per capita figure of \$28.55, were reported 44.3 p.c. of the total in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power. In 1945, the ratios had undergone considerable alteration, 51.5 p.c. of the employees being classified in the heavy manufacturing industries, and 48.5 p.c. in the light, while the difference between the average earnings in the two divisions had narrowed, the mean in the former division falling to \$32.68, and that in the latter rising to \$29.24 per week. In spite of the lessened disparity in the per capita figures, the effect of the recent variations in the distribution of workers is obvious; it may be added that the effect became progressively marked as the year advanced.

Evidence of the general change in the situation in manufacturing during 1945 is provided in the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings, established late in 1944. (These statistics are more fully discussed in a later section.) The record shows that from Dec. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1945, there was a loss of 1.5 in the weekly average of hours worked, since it is likely that larger numbers of part-time workers were employed in 1944 than in the year under review, the falling-off in the hours worked by the ordinary full-time staffs would probably exceed this figure. With the curtailment in overtime and the altered industrial distribution of workers, the

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS I

JUNE 1941 = 100



average earnings in manufacturing declined from 65 cents per hour in the week of Dec. 1, 1944, to 67 cents in that of Dec. 1, 1945.

In a number of cases, increased wage and salary rates were authorized during the year under review; in some instances, these were accompanied by lessened hours of work. In Ontario, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, which came into effect at Nov. 1, 1945, resulted in some establishments in higher rates, where the hours were reduced but earnings were maintained at their former level.

The trend of earnings in manufacturing during the period of the war is roughly indicated in a comparison of the data of the Annual Census of Industry for 1939 with those obtained in the monthly surveys; for a number of reasons, the material of the two series is not entirely comparable, but enough similarity exists to lend interest to the comparison. This shows that in 1939, the salaries and wages of the workers reported in all manufacturing establishments averaged \$1,121.10 per year, rising to \$1,601.28 in 1943. According to the monthly record, which commenced in 1941, and relates only to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, the average in 1943 was \$1,634.36, while by 1945, the mean had risen to \$1,693.12; the latter figures exclude electric light and power, included in the averages given in earlier paragraphs in this section. Thus from 1939 to 1945 there was an increase of approximately 51 p.c. in the average annual earnings of the typical factory employee. The increase is highly significant in view of the important degree of dilution of labour during the war, when living costs and taxation also greatly increased.

In the following pages, the situation in the different branches of manufacturing is briefly reviewed, while that in the principal non-manufacturing classes is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

Animal Products - Edible.- The trend of employment in the animal food industries during 1945 continued slightly upward, bringing activity to the highest point in the period for which data are available. A combined working force of 45,712 persons was reported by the 441 employers furnishing information, as compared with 45,043 employed in 419 establishments during 1944. The index averaged 225.4, being 0.8 p.c. higher than that of 223.7 in the preceding 12 months. The maximum of recorded employment was at Dec. 1, when the workers reported numbered 49,760, while at the minimum, at the first of April, the indicated staffs included 41,599. Partly as a result of disputes in the meat packing industry during the year under review, activity in the meat products industry was rather less than in 1944; the fish canning division showed heightened activity, while dairying remained practically the same.

The persons in recorded employment in 1945 received an average weekly payroll of \$1,409,015, a per capita figure of \$30.81, as compared with \$30.00 in 1944, \$29.34 in 1943 and \$27.57 in 1942. Standing at 157.9, the index of payrolls was higher by 3.3 p.c. than that in the preceding 12 months.

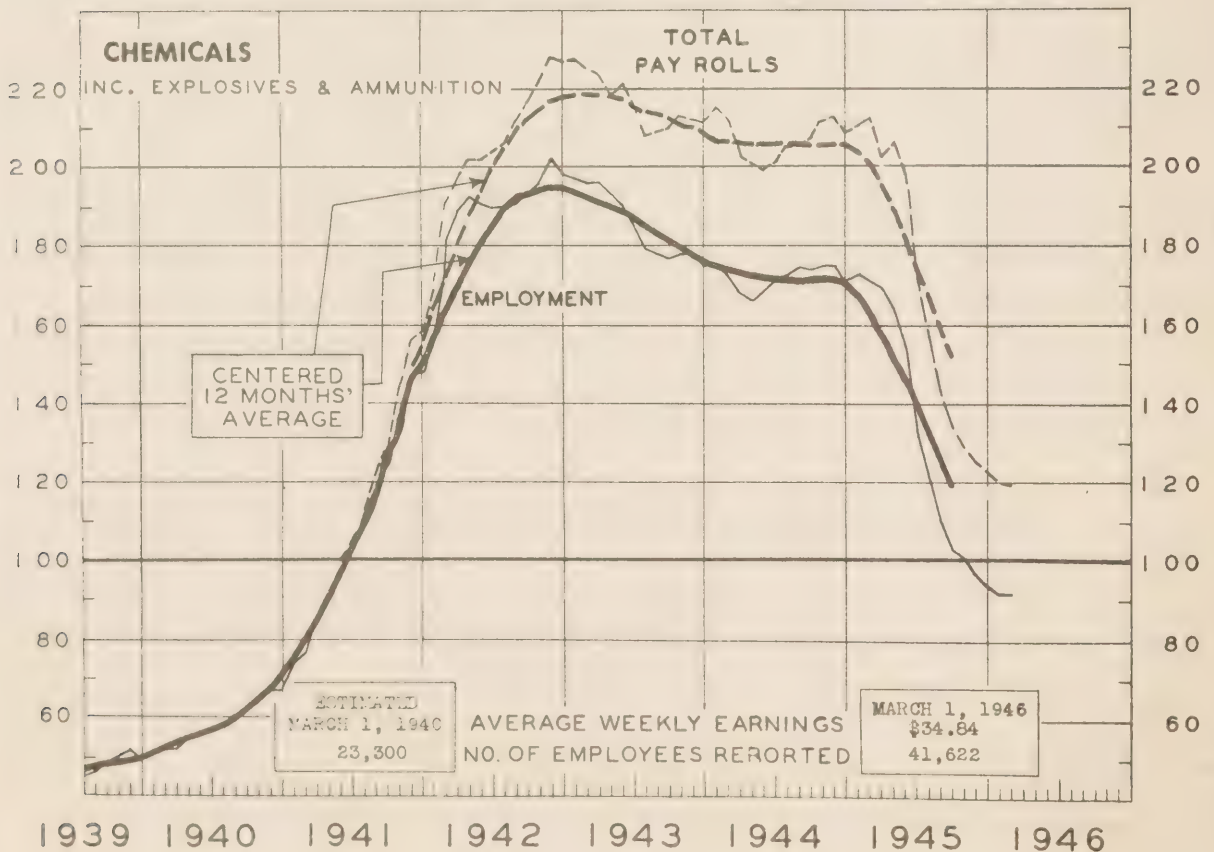
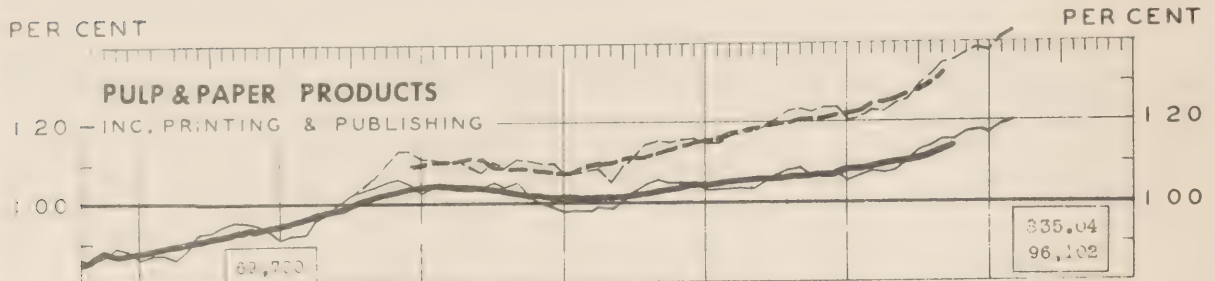
Leather and Products.- There was a moderate increase in employment in the leather-using industries during 1945, according to data received from 396 manufacturers employing an average of 29,341 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$709,927; in 1944, the 386 co-operating firms had reported a staff of 28,424, and weekly payrolls averaging \$666,811. The weekly earnings rose from a mean of \$23.46 in that year, to \$24.18 in 1945, as compared with \$22.30 in 1943 and \$20.50 in 1942. The index of employment averaged 141.2, the highest in the record. The annual figure in the year before had been 137.4, slightly lower than that of 139.5 in 1943. The index of payrolls also reached a new maximum in 1945, being 6.2 p.c. higher than in 1944, and 10.8 p.c. above the 1943 level. During the 12 months under review, boot and shoe manufacturing afforded rather more employment, and improvement was also indicated in other branches of the leather industry.

Fur and Fur Products.- With some easing in the labour situation in 1945, employment in the fur industries reached new all-time high levels. There were

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941=100



almost uninterrupted increases from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1; at the latter date, the index was higher by 17.1 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 93 firms having 3,344 employees, on the average, as compared with 2,983 workers reported in 92 plants in 1944. The latest annual index, at 140.2, was higher by 11.4 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, an advance which was accompanied by that of 12.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$99,545, or a mean of \$29.80 per employee. The per capita figure in 1944 was \$29.40, that in 1943, \$28.50 and in 1942, \$26.37.

Lumber Products.- Slight improvement in employment was noted in the lumber industries during the year under review, when the index averaged 123.4, a figure 1.6 p.c. above that in 1944. Returns were compiled from 1,227 manufacturers employing an average of 66,989 men and women, as compared with 65,638 employees reported in 1,161 factories in the year before. Activity increased in rough and dressed lumber mills and in furniture factories, but there was a falling-off in other lumber-using mills, mainly as a result of the completion or cancellation of war contracts.

An average weekly payroll of \$1,872,795 was distributed during the year under review by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1945, when the disbursements were higher by 2.4 p.c. than in 1944. The earnings per employee averaged \$27.67, as compared with \$27.63, in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943, and \$23.94 in 1942.

Plant Products - Edible.- Employment in the bread and bakery and flour and cereal divisions of the vegetable food industry was brisker during 1945 than in 1944, but sugar and syrup, canning and preserving, chocolate and confectionery plants showed reduced activity; on the whole, there was a small fractional increase in employment in edible plant products. An average staff of 56,141 persons was employed by the 656 co-operating establishments, which distributed an average weekly payroll of \$1,490,194; in 1944, the reported staffs had numbered 55,263, and the payrolls, \$1,414,842. Standing at \$25.68 in that year, the annual per capita figure rose to \$26.54 in 1945. The averages in 1943 and 1942 had been \$25.23 and \$23.48, respectively. The increase of 0.2 p.c. in the index of employment in 1945 was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls.

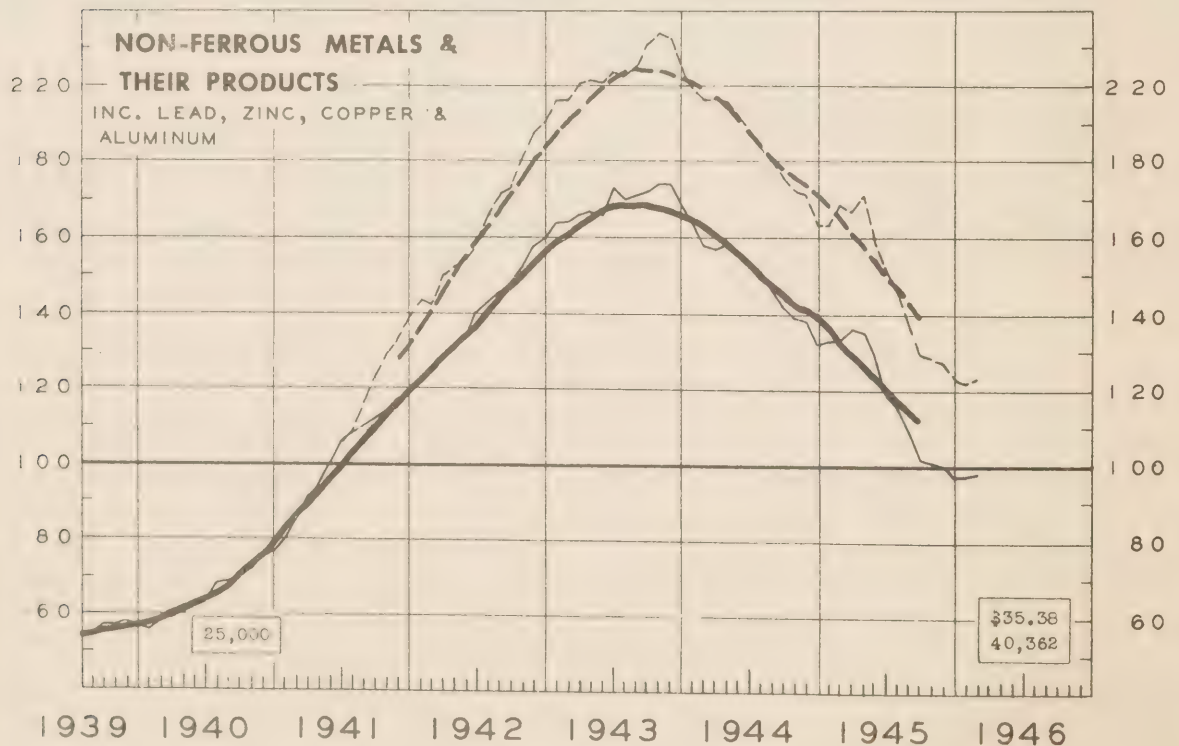
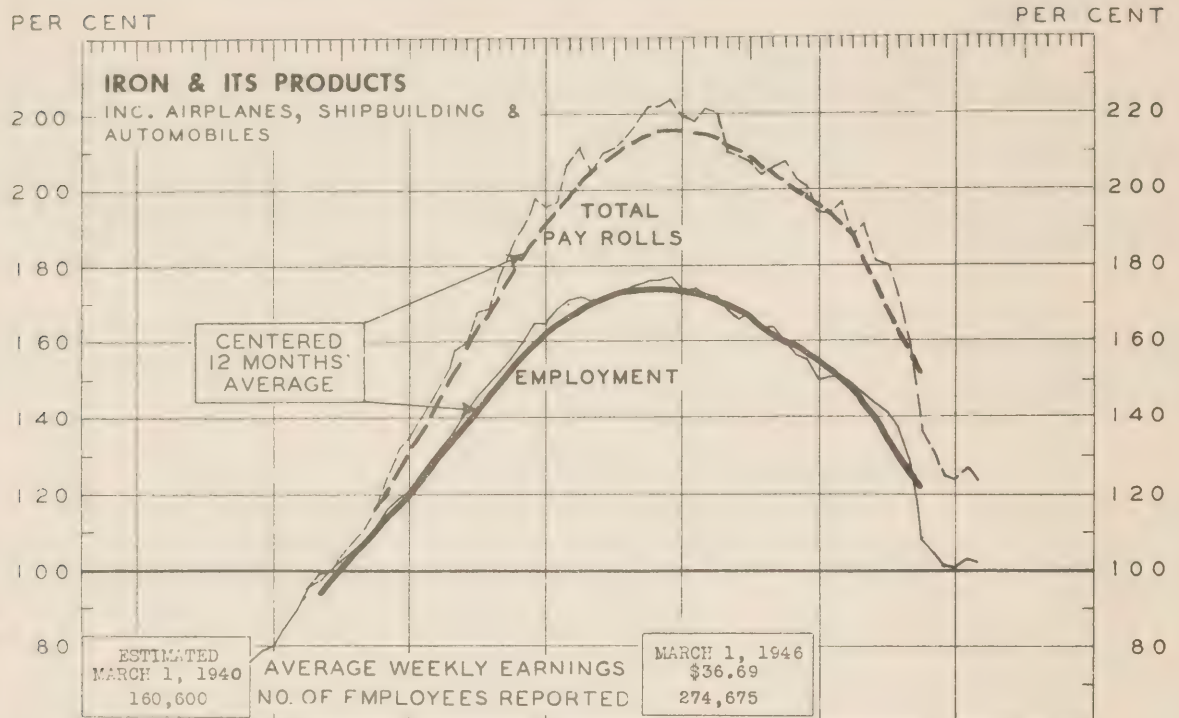
The working forces of the establishments participating in the current surveys varied from a minimum of 51,199 at June 1, 1945, to a maximum of 67,576 at the first of October, a range which was not equal to that indicated in the preceding 12 months, when the variation was from a low of 48,570 at Apr. 1 to a high of 70,076 at the first of October. Unfavourable crop conditions in certain canning areas, and the shortage of sugar, were largely responsible for the lower maximum in the year under review.

Pulp and Paper.- The situation in the pulp and paper-using industries showed considerable improvement during 1945, when the level of employment reached in the three major branches - pulp and paper mills, printing and publishing and paper products - was higher than any previously indicated. In the pulp and paper group, 110 mills reported an average personnel of 39,121, whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,452,276, a per capita figure of \$37.08; in 1944, 108 plants had recorded an average of 37,080 employees, whose weekly earnings had averaged \$36.56. The annual index of employment rose from 122.1 in that year to 128.6 in 1945, or by 5.3 p.c., an increase which was accompanied by that of 6.7 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls. In the paper products division, the reported employees averaged 17,102, as compared with 16,510 in the preceding 12 months. The latest index, at 218.4, was higher by 4.2 p.c. than that in 1944, while the salaries and wages were higher by 6.5 p.c. These averaged \$460,723 in the year under review, or \$26.91 per person in recorded employment. The means in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52. In the printing and publishing industry, the 462 establishments furnishing information reported an average of 33,222 men and women, whose payrolls averaged \$1,112,388; the per capita figure was \$33.49. In 1944,

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MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS I

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the employees had averaged 31,345, and the payrolls disbursed by the 454 firms then furnishing data had averaged \$1,024,254, while the per capita figure was \$32.71. In 1943, the mean was \$31.50.

Rubber Products.- The volume of employment in the rubber industries reached a new high in 1945, according to information furnished by 54 manufacturers employing 22,545 workers, as compared with 20,553 in the year before. The index advanced from its previous maximum of 162.9 in 1944 to 178.3 in the year under review, or by 9.8 p.c. This gain was accompanied by that of 12 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$731,796, a mean of \$32.46. This figure did not greatly differ from that of \$32.39 in 1944. In 1943, the average was \$29.91, and that in 1942, \$25.57. The occurrence of industrial disputes during the year under review had an adverse effect upon the aggregate earnings in 1945.

Textile Products.- As a result of the easing in the labour market in the latter part of 1945, a slightly larger volume of employment was indicated in the textile and textile product industries in the year under review than in 1944. In the last quarter, the situation was also better than in the same part of 1943, but the annual index was lower than in 1943, 1942 or 1941. With these exceptions, it was the highest in the record. The index averaged 158.5, as compared with 157.1 in the preceding 12 months, 160.4 in 1943 and 166.6 in 1942, when the all-time peak of activity was indicated in this division. The 1939 index had been 121.5.

The 1,578 factories participating in the monthly surveys in the year under review reported an average of 138,117 men and women, as compared with 136,428 in 1944. At the end of the year, the index was 6.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. The wool, silk, hosiery and knitting, and garment and personal furnishings industries showed rather moderate improvement, while there were small declines in employment in cotton and in various other branches of textile manufacturing.

The weekly disbursements of the firms furnishing returns in this group of industries averaged \$3,295,664 in 1945, when the per capita figure was \$23.85. In the preceding year, the average had been \$23.14, that in 1943, \$21.92 and in 1942, \$20.51. In considering these figures, it should be recalled that the proportion of women workers in textiles generally exceeds that in any other branch of manufacturing except tobacco. Thus at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, women constituted 600 and 594 per 1,000 of the total number in recorded employment at those dates, respectively. The general average in manufacturing as a whole was 272 per 1,000 at Apr. 1 and 250 per 1,000 at Oct. 1. During 1945, the index number of payrolls averaged 124.1, exceeding by 3.9 p.c. that in 1944, previously the maximum. This increase compared favourably with that of 0.9 p.c. indicated in employment in 1945.

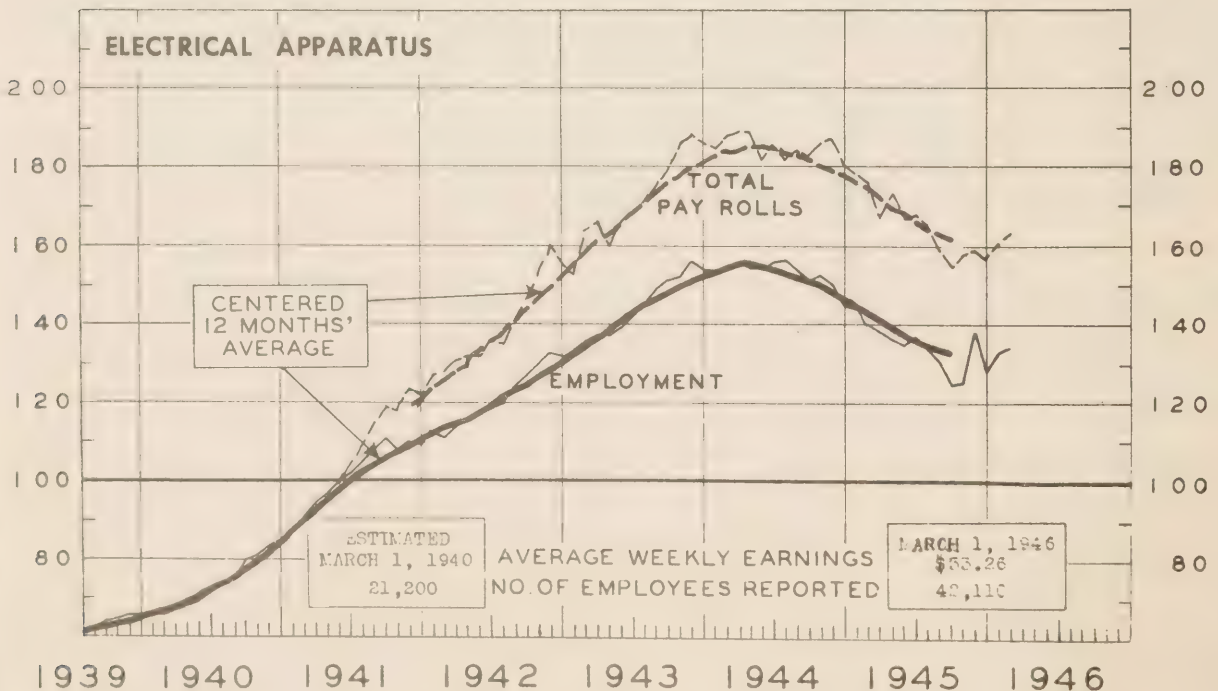
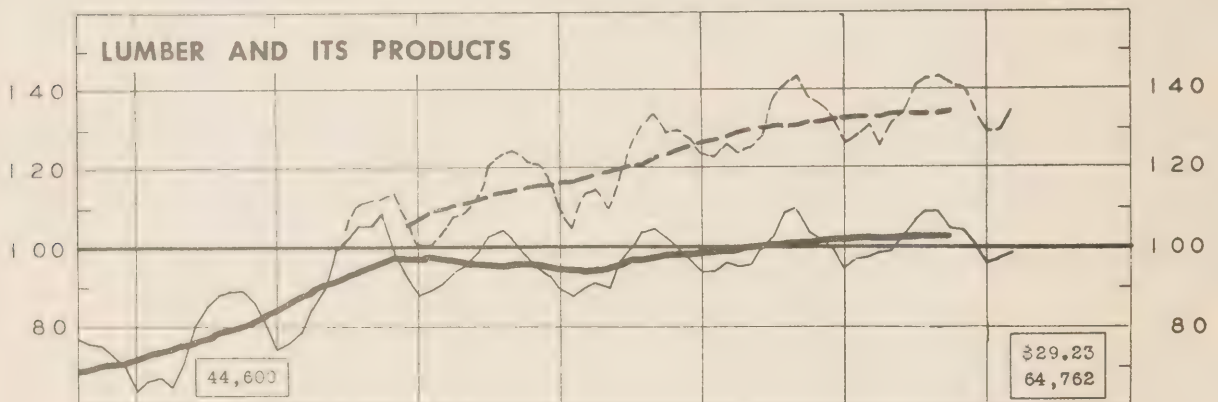
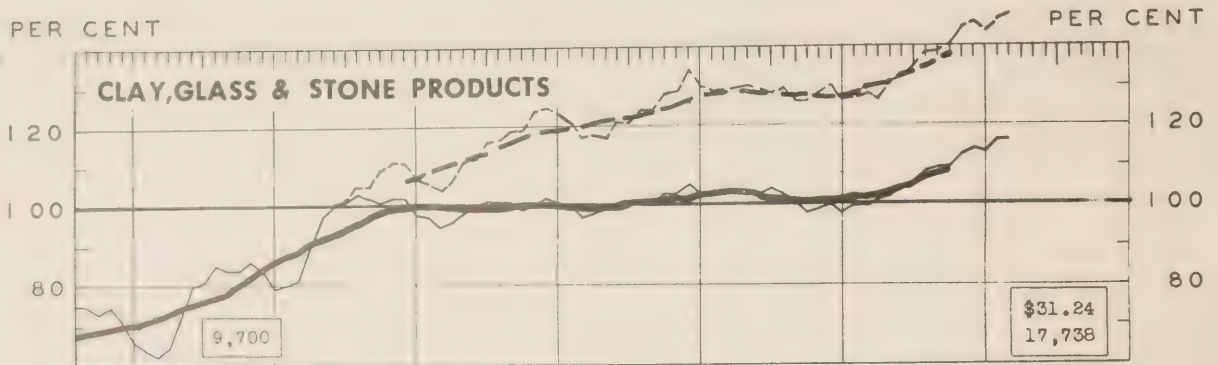
Tobacco.- Slightly greater activity was indicated in tobacco factories in the year under review, when the 49 co-operating manufacturers reported an average working force of 11,116, as compared with 11,011 employed in 47 establishments in 1944. The index number had then averaged 133.4, rising to 134.6 in 1945. This small increase (amounting to 0.9 p.c.) was accompanied by an increase of 5.3 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls. The weekly disbursements in salaries and wages averaged \$270,114, while the per capita earnings were \$24.35 per week, a sum which was considerably higher than those of \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943 and \$18.17 in 1942. In this industry the proportion of women workers is decidedly above normal. At Apr. 1, 1945, their proportion to the total of both sexes was 648 per 1,000, and at Oct. 1, 612 per 1,000.

Beverages.- The relaxation of restrictions in this group of industries resulted in a considerable increase in the number of employees reported by the firms making returns in the year under review, when the index averaged 266.4, a figure higher by 7.6 p.c. than the previous maximum of 247.6 in 1944. The annual disbursements in salaries and wages were also higher by 7.6 p.c. Information was received from 161 manufacturers in the beverage industries with a staff of 14,754 persons, who were paid a

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

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weekly average of \$512,701, or \$34.74 per employee; in 1944, the 13,502 workers in recorded employment had received an average payroll of \$466,803, a mean of \$34.58 per worker. Employment in this division, which in some cases includes the manufacture of industrial alcohol, was substantially higher than in 1939, there being since then an advance of 54.9 p.c.

Chemicals and Allied Products. - Further curtailment in employment in the production of chemicals for wartime uses was indicated during 1945, when the index was nevertheless higher by over 200 p.c. than in 1939. The recession in the year under review was particularly pronounced from the summer, and at Dec. 1, employment was some 43 p.c. lower than at the beginning of January, while as compared with 1944, there was a decline of 19.2 p.c. in the annual index. This loss was accompanied by that of 15.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

A combined staff of 62,841 persons was reported by 429 co-operating establishments, which disbursed an average of \$2,114,858 in weekly salaries and wages. In 1944, the 414 factories participating in the surveys had employed an average of 77,652 men and women, whose weekly payrolls had averaged \$2,490,124. The typical employee in recorded employment in the chemical industries in 1945 received an earned income of \$33.84 per week; the per capita figures in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1944, \$32.07; 1943, \$30.69 and 1942, \$28.55. The proportion of women engaged in chemical manufacturing in 1945 was considerably lower than in earlier periods of observation, their ratio per 1,000 workers having fallen from 401 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 396 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 296 at Oct. 1 of the year under review.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products - Employment in these industries reached an all-time high during 1945, the trend being almost uninterruptedly favourable from the first of February. The 236 manufacturers making returns reported an average staff of 16,101 men and women, as compared with 15,552 in 1944, previously the maximum. The annual index, at 140.5, was higher by 3.5 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, while the average payrolls were higher by 4.1 p.c. The latest weekly aggregate was \$499,967, a per capita figure of \$31.04. The mean in 1944 had been \$30.80, that in 1943, \$29.36 and in 1942, \$27.43. Improvement was indicated during the year under review in brick and glass factories, while the trend was also upward in other branches of the industry.

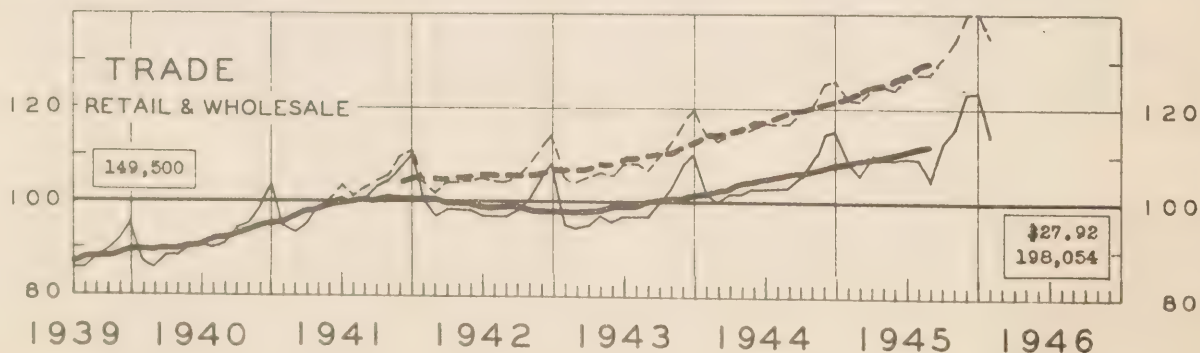
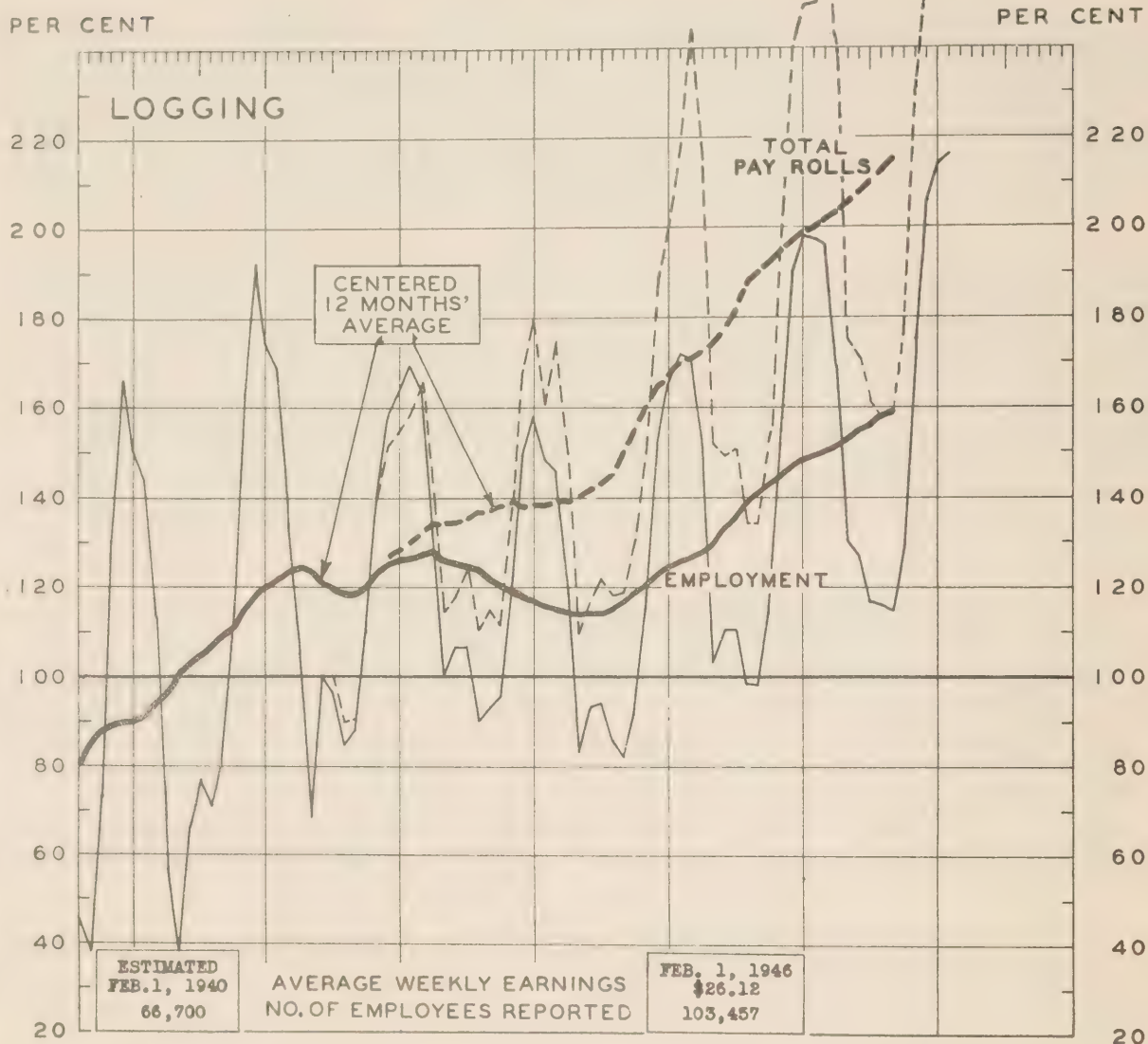
Electric Light and Power. - Heightened activity was shown by central electric power stations during the year under review, when a staff of 19,358 persons was employed by the 106 co-operating companies and branches. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$718,912, or \$37.15 per worker. As compared with the statistics furnished for 1944, there was an increase of 7.2 p.c. in employment, and 6.8 p.c. in payrolls. On the other hand, the addition of considerable numbers of employees taken on at the lower rates of pay resulted in a slight lowering in the average earnings as compared with 1944, when the mean had stood at \$37.23 per week. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$35.92, and that in 1942, \$34.37.

Electrical Apparatus. - The downward trend of employment in the production of electrical apparatus and supplies was only once interrupted during the first 10 months of 1945, but the trend was favourable at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The index number in the year averaged 287.3, being 12.4 p.c. lower than in 1944, and 5.6 p.c. below the 1943 mean; with these exceptions, however, the latest annual index was the highest on record; as compared with 1939, there was an increase of 120.3.

The returns received from 171 firms during 1945, showed that their employees averaged 42,262, as compared with 47,853 employees in 166 establishments in the preceding 12 months, while the latest average of weekly earnings, at \$1,415,888, was lower by 10.2 p.c. than that in 1944. The average per employee, however, was the highest in the record, standing at \$35.52, as compared with \$32.66 in 1944, \$30.59 in

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS TRADE AND LOGGING

JUNE 1941=100



1943, and \$31.86 in 1942. A feature of the situation in this industry in the year under review was the considerable reduction in the number of women workers engaged in the production of electrical equipment. From the maximum of 437 per 1,000 at Apr. 1, 1944, the proportion of women workers declined to 352 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945. This change in the ratio considerably exceeded that indicated in most branches of manufacturing.

Iron and Steel. The termination of hostilities during 1945 brought with it substantial and prolonged curtailment in employment in the iron and steel group, in which the expansion during the war had been outstandingly great. The downward movement had also been in effect during 1944; in that year, as in 1945, there was only one monthly increase, while at the end of the latter year, the index, at 200.8 was lower by 33 p.c. than at the first of January. This represented a reduction of approximately 135,500 men and women. The decline among women was relatively larger than that among men, the proportion of female workers having fallen from 163 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 141 at Apr. 1, 1945, and 103 at the beginning of October of the year under review. These proportions nevertheless exceeded that of 53 per thousand reported to the Annual Census of Industry for 1939, when the number of women employed in the iron and steel industries had constituted less than one quarter of the number indicated in the autumn of 1945.

The establishments furnishing data during the year under review averaged 1,409, and their employees, 365,115, while the annual index was 267.4. In 1944, 1,378 manufacturers of iron and steel products had employed an average of 451,369 persons. The mean index was then 330.6. The latest figure was therefore 19.1 p.c. lower than in the preceding 12 months, and was also less than that of 334.3 in 1943, and 284.6 in 1942. With these exceptions, it was higher than in any earlier year for which data are available, exceeding by 174 p.c. the annual index of 97.6 in 1939.

The aggregate salaries and wages reported in 1945 averaged \$13,747,679 per week, representing an average of \$37.64 for those on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments. This figure was slightly less than that of \$37.69 indicated in 1944, but exceeded those of \$35.50 and \$34.03 in 1943 and 1942, respectively. The annual index of payrolls fell from 208.6 in the preceding year, to 168.7 in 1945, or by 19.1 p.c. At the end of the year, the index had fallen to 131.6, the lowest since the opening months of 1942.

While the curtailment or cancellation of war contracts during the year under review was obviously the dominating factor in the situation, the existence of industrial disputes among automotive workers in Canada as in the United States also seriously affected the level of activity. The strike in the Dominion extended from mid-September until the latter part of December, entailing important losses in payroll disbursements, as well as in employment.

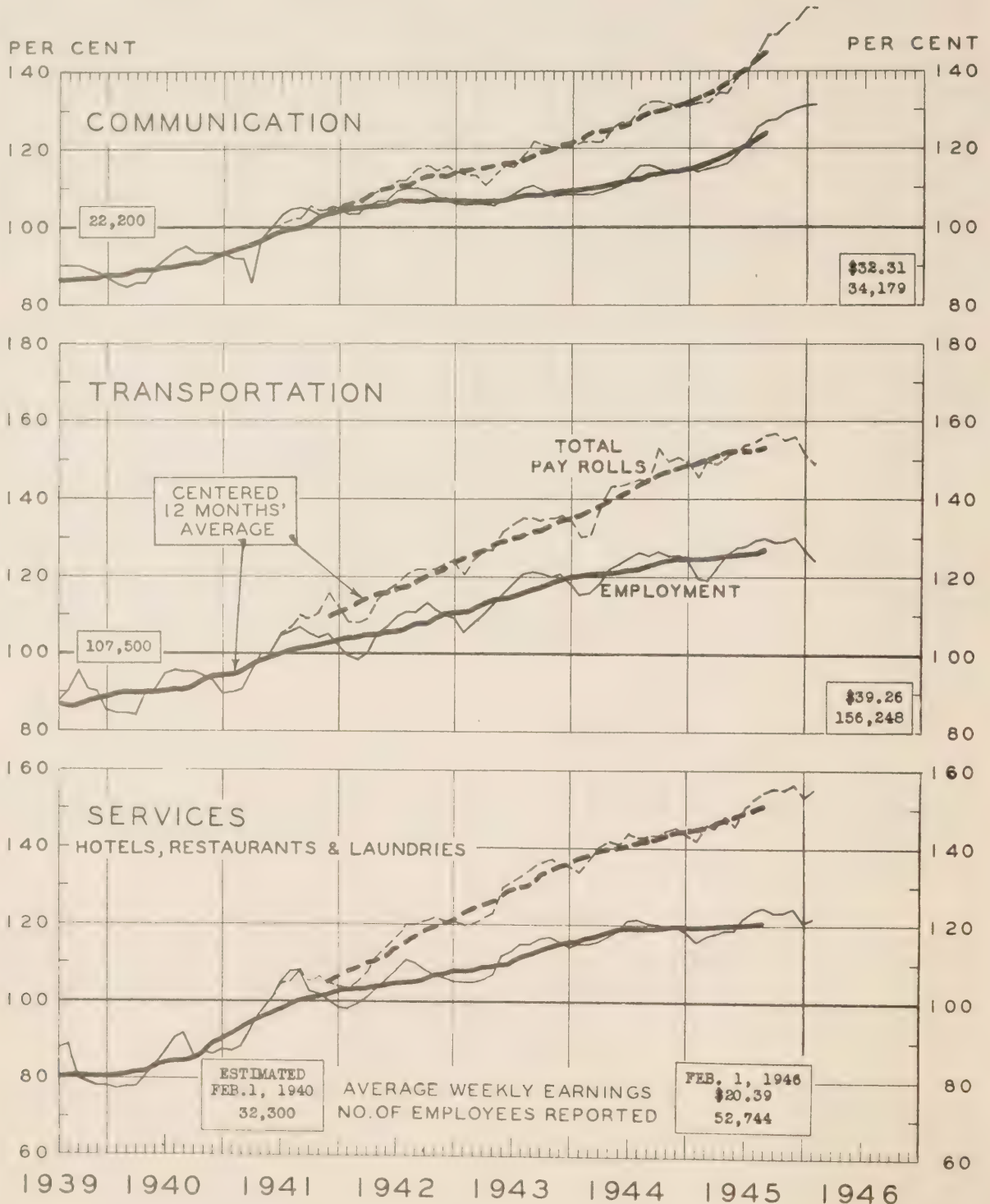
As a result of the events of the year, there were also substantial recessions in employment in aircraft, shipbuilding, iron and steel fabrication, fire-arm manufacturing, foundries and machine shops and miscellaneous iron and steel products. On the other hand, activity in the agricultural implement, heating appliance and certain other branches of the iron and steel using industries was at a higher level in 1945 than in immediately preceding years.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. The cessation of hostilities also had a pronounced effect upon employment in the non-ferrous metal group, particularly upon the production of firearms and of aluminum. Data were received during 1945 from 292 establishments with an average working force of 48,441 persons, as compared with 63,620 in the preceding 12 months. Standing at 345.7, the annual index was 21 p.c. lower than in 1944; it was also less than those of 439.4 in 1943, and 352.7 in 1942. With these exceptions, the latest figure was the highest in the record. The weekly payrolls distributed during the year under review averaged \$1,743,400, being less by 19.9 p.c. than the salaries and wages reported in 1944. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher, at \$35.31 per week, as compared with \$34.50 in the

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SERVICES

JUNE 1941 = 100



year before, \$33.30 in 1943 and \$31.78 in 1942.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. Although there were declines in employment in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products during the latter months of 1945, employment in the year as a whole averaged higher than in any earlier period for which data are available. The annual index was 216.5, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. that indicated in the preceding 12 months, previously the maximum in the record. A combined working force of 16,517 men and women was reported by the establishments co-operating in this division as compared with an average of 16,269 in 1944. The aggregate and average weekly earnings were also higher, being \$640.58 and \$38.78 respectively, as compared with \$619.602, and \$38.10, respectively, in 1944. The mean in 1943 was \$37.15, and that in 1942, \$35.70. The index of payrolls in the year under review exceeded by 1.8 p.c. that of 1944.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. The completion or cancellation of war contracts in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries resulted in lowered activity during 1945, particularly in plants producing scientific equipment and instruments for wartime use. Information was received from 238 establishments employing 19,482 workers, as compared with 21,276 in 1944. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$589,178 per week, as compared with \$667,120 in 1944, when the average per employee, at \$31.35, was higher than that of \$30.25 in the year under review. The 1943 mean, however, had been \$29.32 per week, and that in 1942, \$26.75. The annual index of employment fell from 266.0 in the year before, to 242.3 in 1945, or by 8.9 p.c., a loss which was accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

2. LOGGING.

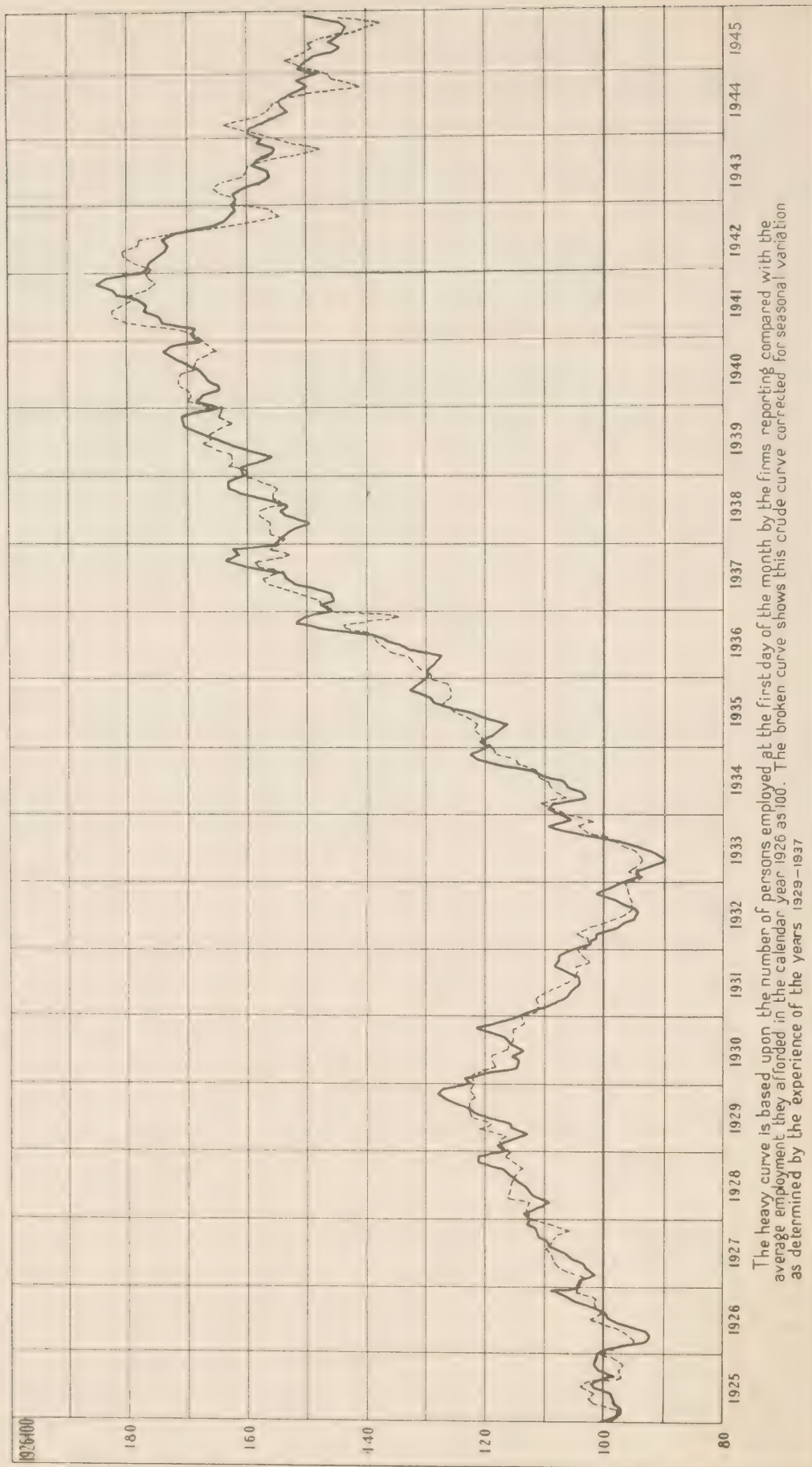
Continued activity was indicated in logging operations during 1945, when employment was in greater volume than in any earlier year of the record. The 578 co-operating companies reported an average working force of 74,440 persons, ranging from 54,769 at the first of September to 97,573 at the beginning of December. During 1944, the 557 firms furnishing data had reported an average of 64,579 employees. Based on the 1926 average, the latest annual index was 247.3, exceeding by 14.6 p.c. that of 215.8 in 1944. The improvement extended to most of the provinces. The salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$1,994,576 per week during 1945, when the typical employee in recorded employment was paid an average of \$26.89, as compared with \$26.54 in 1944 and \$24.78 in 1943. It should be mentioned that these figures do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors which result in generally lower current earnings in logging in the Dominion as a whole than in many other industries which likewise employ large proportions of men, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. Still another reason is the high labour turnover characterizing the industry in many parts of the country. It will be observed that the average earnings in logging in British Columbia are substantially higher than in any other part of the country, due to differences in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It is worthy of note that the average earnings in this industry in British Columbia greatly exceeded those of industrial workers in the province as a whole.

Previous Annual Reviews of Employment have mentioned the difficulties involved in collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry. These problems result in part from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement from whom it is in many cases impossible to obtain current data. The methods in force in paying bush workers add to the complexities inherent in the collection of monthly data for this industry, particularly in Eastern Canada, where firms frequently report that their employees are paid only on leaving the camp, thus adding to the problem of obtaining current statistics to show the month to month trends in earnings. Still another factor tends to produce unwarranted fluctuations in the current figures, this being the high labour turnover which to a marked extent has characterized the logging industry in recent years.

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 - 1945



3. MINING.

The extraction of coal and of metallic ores generally afforded less employment during 1945 than in the preceding 12 months; the mining of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals other than coal, however, was somewhat more active. The annual index in mining, at 146.9, was lower by 4.9 p.c. than that of 1945, being also less than in any earlier year since 1936. Strikes, particularly in the coal mining areas, contributed to the lower average indicated in the year under review when there was also curtailment in the production of minerals for wartime use. On the other hand, the relaxation of controls as the year progressed brought with it greater activity in gold mining, which had been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour.

Returns were compiled in 1945 from 502 mine operators with an average staff of 69,173 persons, as compared with 72,427 in 1944. The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating mining companies and branches averaged \$2,670,924, a sum which represented weekly earnings of \$38.60 per person in recorded employment. This figure was higher than in any other of the major industrial groups, with the exception of the mean of \$38.82 indicated in transportation. The 1944 figure in mining had been \$38.05, that in 1943, \$36.09, while the 1942 average was \$34.81. Although the average earnings per employee were higher during 1945, the index number of aggregate weekly payrolls was lower than in 1944 or any preceding year in the comparatively brief period for which statistics of payrolls are available.

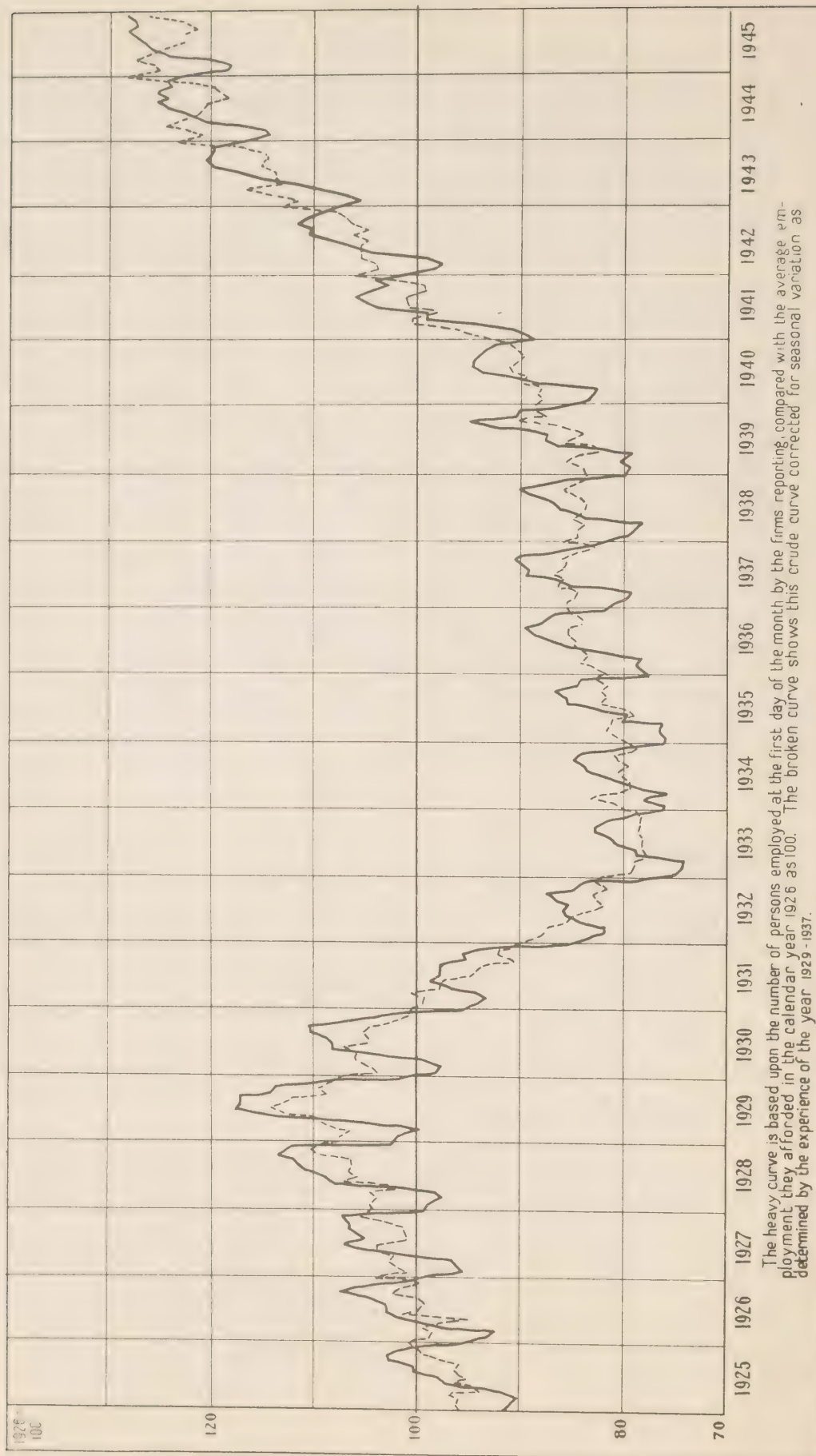
Coal Mining.- Partly as a result of strikes, there was a reduction in employment in coal mining during the year under review, the index number, at 92.7, being rather lower than in any earlier year since 1940. A combined working force of 25,551 persons was reported by the 141 coal mines participating in the monthly surveys during 1945, when the trend was uninterruptedly downward from the first of March to the beginning of September. The annual index, at 92.7, was 4.7 p.c. lower than in 1944. The weekly payrolls were also lower, averaging \$976,578, as compared with \$989,370 in the year before. The earnings averaged \$1.19, a sum exceeding by \$1.24 the mean indicated in 1944, when the average in turn had been higher than in 1943 or 1942.

Metallic Ores.- Although employment in the mining of metallic ores continued to decline in 1945, the falling-off as compared with the preceding year was rather less than that in 1944 from the 1943 level, while considerable improvement was shown in the latter months of the year. This took place to a considerable extent in gold mining, as the relaxation of labour restrictions permitted the resumption or expansion of operations in this industry. Statements were received from 231 operators employing an average of 32,302 persons, whose weekly earnings in 1944 averaged \$1,324,874, representing \$41.02 per employee. In 1944, 224 establishments had reported a staff of 34,693, while the earnings had averaged \$1,411,020, a mean of \$40.68 per person per week. The index of employment decreased as compared with 1944 by 8.2 p.c. and there was a falling-off of 6.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. On the other hand, the average weekly earnings rose by 0.8 p.c.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than coal.- Continued improvement was indicated during 1945 in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals; the annual index of 169.2 reached a new high, exceeding by 3.3 p.c. that of 163.8 in 1944. The reported employees numbered 11,320, as compared with 10,946 in the year before, while the payrolls showed an increase of 3.9 p.c., rising to \$369,472 in 1945. The typical employee in recorded employment earned \$32.64 per week, a sum which was higher than the averages of \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51 recorded in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. The renewal of activity in construction work was reflected in higher employment in most branches of this industry in the year under review.

Chart 14.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS 1925-1945



4. TRANSPORTATION.

Further expansion was indicated in transportation during the year under review, according to returns received from 645 companies and branches employing 160,685 persons, on the average. The annual index, at 124.5, was 2.7 p.c. above the previous maximum of 121.2 in 1944. There were seasonal declines during the first few months of the year under review, but from April the trend was almost uniformly upward, the only interruption having taken place at the first of October. The salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$6,244,615 per week, exceeding by 7.3 p.c. the sums reported in 1944, when the average per employee had been \$37.07, as compared with \$38.82 in 1945. The averages in this industry are higher than in any other of the major industrial groups; the 1945 mean was by 21.2 p.c. above the per capita figure of \$32.04 indicated in the year under review in the nine leading industries.

Steam Railways. - A combined force of 88,518 was reported during 1945 in the operation departments of the steam railways, as compared with 85,589 in the preceding year. The index of employment averaged 108.6, the highest in the record. This figure was 2.2 p.c. above that in 1944, since when the index of payrolls increased by 8.9 p.c. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$3,815,833, as compared with \$3,471,214 in the year before. The latest average per employee was \$43.94, as compared with \$40.63 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942. The earnings of steam railway employees during the year under review were higher than in any other industry, the runners-up in this comparison being workers classified in the mining of metallic ores and those in the automobile industry, in which the 1945 means were \$41.02 and \$40.49, respectively.

Street Railways and Carriage and Storage. - An extremely high level of employment was again indicated in this group of industries. Data were compiled from 399 employers having a staff of 49,065 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,597,581 in 1945, or \$34.25 per employee. In 1944, the 364 establishments furnishing statistics had reported 45,460 workers, on the average, and the aggregate payrolls had averaged \$1,519,873 per week; the typical employee in recorded employment had then received \$33.43. In 1943 and 1942, the weekly means had been \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively. During the year under review, there was an increase of 4.5 p.c. in the index of employment and of 6.4 p.c. in that of payrolls, while the average earnings in the local transportation group advanced by 2.5 p.c.

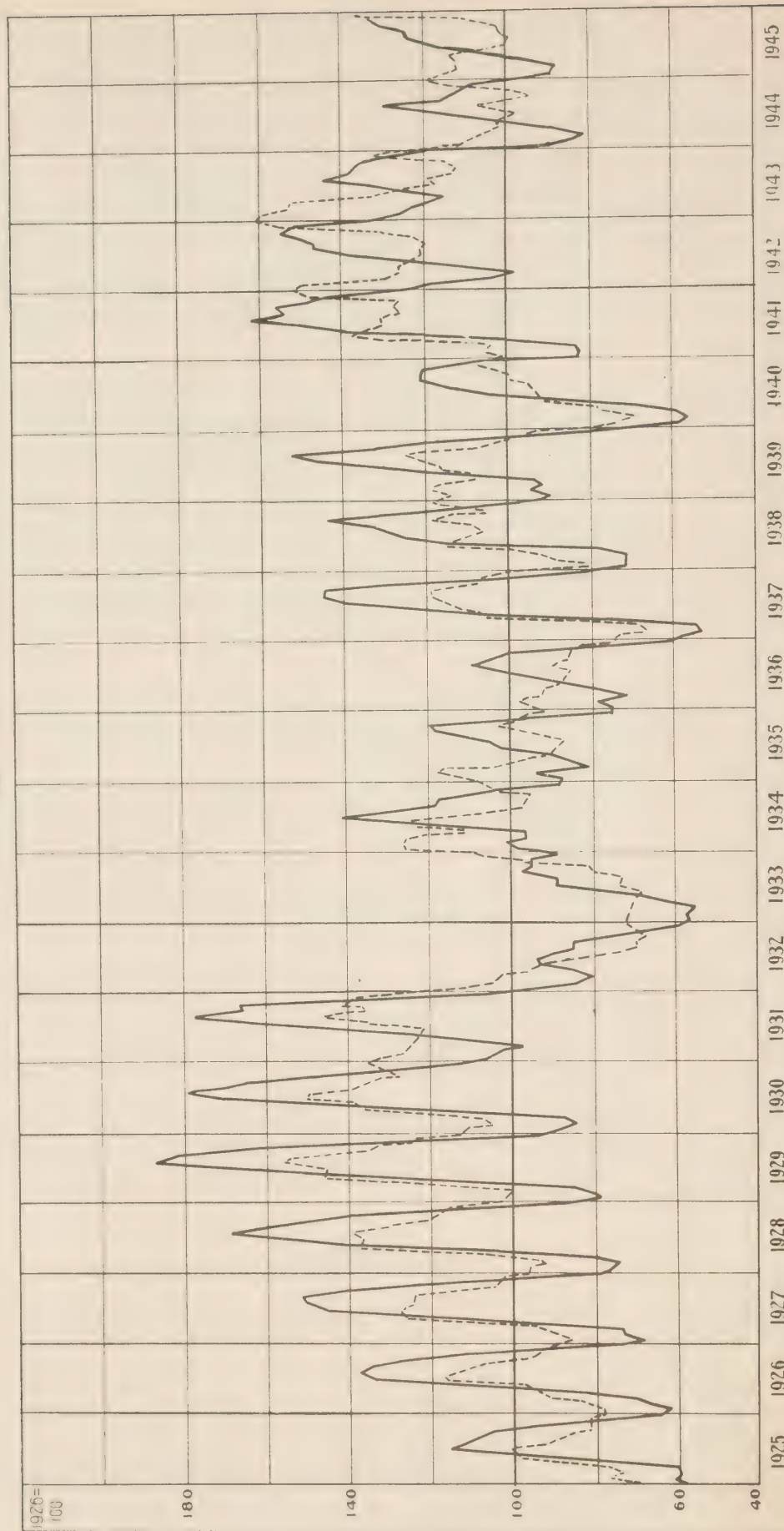
Shipping and Stevedoring. - Little change was shown, on the whole, in the shipping and stevedoring industry, the index averaging 104.2 in 1945, as compared with 104.8 in the preceding 12 months. The average index of payrolls, however, showed a small increase of 1.5 p.c. in this comparison. The 149 firms participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls during the year under review had an average of 23,302 employees, as compared with 23,255 in 1944, when the payrolls had averaged \$733,472, rising to \$747,868 in 1945. In the latter year, the weekly average earnings were stated as \$32.15, slightly exceeding the mean of \$31.48 in 1944, as well as that of \$31.04 in 1943, and \$29.29 in 1942.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

Considerable improvement was indicated in communications during the year under review. Statistics were furnished by 66 companies and branches with aggregate working forces averaging 31,527, as compared with 29,072 in 1944. The index number, at 117.6, was higher by 8.3 p.c. than in 1944; it was also higher than in any recently preceding year, although it was lower than in 1929 or 1930, when employment in the communication industries was at its all time high. The amounts disbursed in salaries and wages during 1945 averaged \$992,680, standing at 140.8 p.c. of the June 1, 1941 disbursements, the index of payrolls was higher by 10.8 p.c. than in 1944. The weekly earnings averaged \$31.48, as compared with \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the year 1929-1937.

There was a moderate increase in employment in the year under review in the employment afforded by telegraph companies, in which the staffs numbered 7,541, as compared with 7,457 in the 12 months preceding. The payrolls, averaging \$234,060 per week, were higher by 7.5 p.c. than those of \$217,795 reported in 1944, when the weekly average per employee, at \$29.21, had also been lower than the latest mean of \$31.04. The expansion in employment in telephonic communications in 1945 was rather more marked, there being an increase of over 10 p.c. in the reported employees, who numbered 23,923. This increase was accompanied by that of 11.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages. These aggregated \$756,671, as compared with \$677,939 in 1944. The latest average earnings were given as \$31.62, as compared with \$31.37 in 1944, and \$29.34 in 1943.

In addition to the persons employed by telephone and telegraph companies during 1945, statistics were received from a small number of radio companies, whose employees averaged 63.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

As labour and materials became more available, employment in construction and maintenance showed some improvement in 1945 over 1944, the upward movement in the 12 months' comparison becoming more pronounced as the year advanced. Statements were furnished by 1,640 contractors whose employees averaged 139,756, as compared with an average staff of 132,596 persons reported by 1,678 establishments in the preceding year. Although there was an increase of 4.3 p.c. in the index in 1945 as compared with 1944, the latest figure was lower than in 1943 or earlier years since 1940, when work on defence projects had been an important factor.

The general movement in construction and maintenance was steadily downward from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, after which there were uninterrupted increases, the index rising to its maximum of 132.0 at Dec. 1. This figure was higher by 34.4 p.c. than that indicated at the first of January. The sums distributed in weekly payrolls during the year under review averaged \$4,209,737, exceeding by 6.1 p.c. those of \$3,935,809 reported in 1944. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.74 per week in that year to \$30.08 in 1945. The 1943 mean had been \$29.64, and that in 1942, \$26.45.

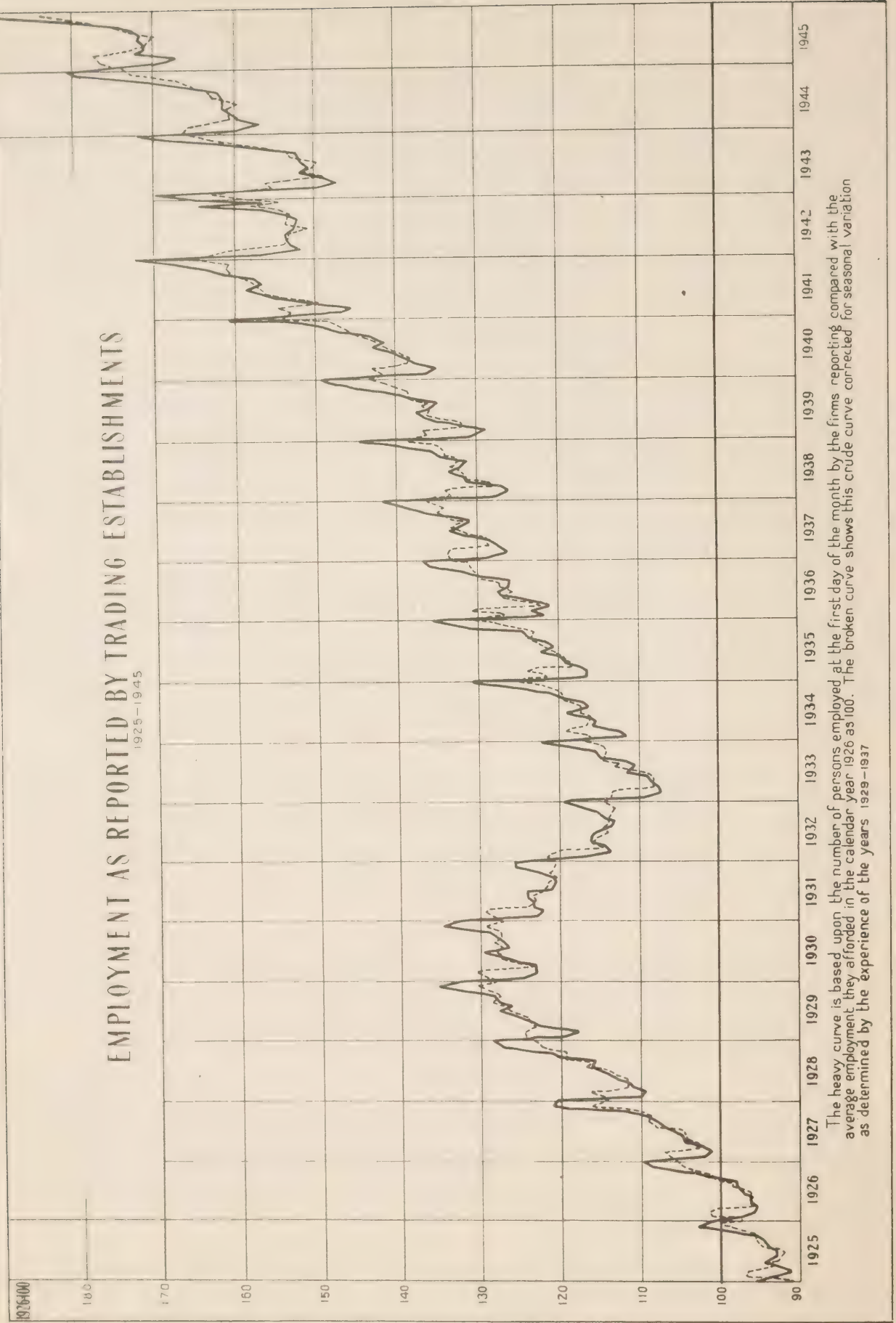
Building Construction.— Moderate expansion took place in most provinces during 1945 in the building industry, in which the index advanced from 1944 by 6.8 p.c., to 101.8. The reported employees averaged 44,932, as compared with 41,721 in the preceding 12 months. Although employment showed uninterrupted improvement from the first of March, it was nevertheless in smaller volume than in 1943 or earlier years since 1940. As compared with 1939, on the other hand, there was an increase of 53.6 p.c.

The aggregate weekly payrolls in building were greater by 6.9 p.c. than in 1944, rising to \$1,533,124 in the year under review. With the increasing employment of less-highly skilled workers due to the prevailing shortage of skilled tradesmen, there was a minor decline in the average earnings per employee. These fell from \$34.12 in 1944 to \$34.03 in the year under review.

The 1943 mean had been \$34.85, while that in 1942 was \$31.20. These averages are considerably higher than those in other branches of the construction and maintenance group, which ordinarily employ smaller proportions of highly-skilled workers. The mean in building in 1945 was substantially above that of \$31.20 indicated in the eight leading industries, but was lower than the average in steam railway operation and in the mining of coal and metallic ores, being also less than in certain branches of manufacturing.

Road Construction and Maintenance.— Activity in this division slightly increased during the year under review, when the 441 employers furnishing information reported a staff of 52,746, as compared with 51,732 reported in 1944. The index rose

Chart 16



from 130.8 in that year, to 132.4 in the period under review, or by 1.2 p.c., but was lower than in 1943 and immediately preceding years; during the war, a good deal of employment was afforded in the construction of airfields, work which is coded in this industrial classification. The weekly disbursements in salaries and wages averaged \$1,461,894, exceeding by 2.2 p.c. the weekly average of \$1,425,697 indicated in the 12 months preceding. The latest average per employee was \$27.77, as compared with \$27.73, \$25.73 and \$22.91 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Railway Construction and Maintenance. The trend of employment in this group was slightly upward in 1945, according to statistics received from 32 companies and branches with a working force of 42,078 persons whose weekly payrolls averaged \$1,214,719. This was a per capita figure of \$28.87; in 1944, the reported employees had averaged 39,143 and the payrolls, \$1,087,197. In the year, there was an increase of six p.c. in the number in recorded employment, accompanied by that of 10.4 p.c. in the weekly disbursements. The latest average earnings exceeded by \$1.14 the weekly mean in 1944, previously the maximum in the relatively brief period for which monthly statistics are available.

7. SERVICES.

Employment in the service division continued at a high level, although the expansion indicated in 1945 was on a smaller scale than that in immediately preceding years. The 762 firms participating in the current surveys employed an average working force of 51,054 men and women, as compared with 46,216 persons reported in 689 establishments in 1944. The latest annual index, at 205.7, was 1.7 p.c. above that of 202.2 in the preceding 12 months. The trend of employment was upward on eight monthly occasions in the year under review, when the weekly salaries and wages reported averaged \$1,014,544, there being an increase of 5.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls, as compared with 1944. The average earnings were also slightly higher, at \$19.87, as compared with \$19.41 in 1944. In 1943, the mean was \$18.58, and that in 1942, \$17.37. In comparing these figures with those in other industries, it should be recalled that considerable numbers of part-time workers are ordinarily employed in these industries, a factor which undoubtedly increased in importance during the war. These industries also employ unusually high proportions of female workers, the ratio at Oct. 1, 1945, having been 576 per 1,000, as compared with the general proportion of 253 per 1,000 in the nine major industries. In the case of the hotel and restaurant division, the employees are frequently provided with board and lodging as part of their remuneration, perquisites for which allowance cannot be made in the current statistics of payrolls.

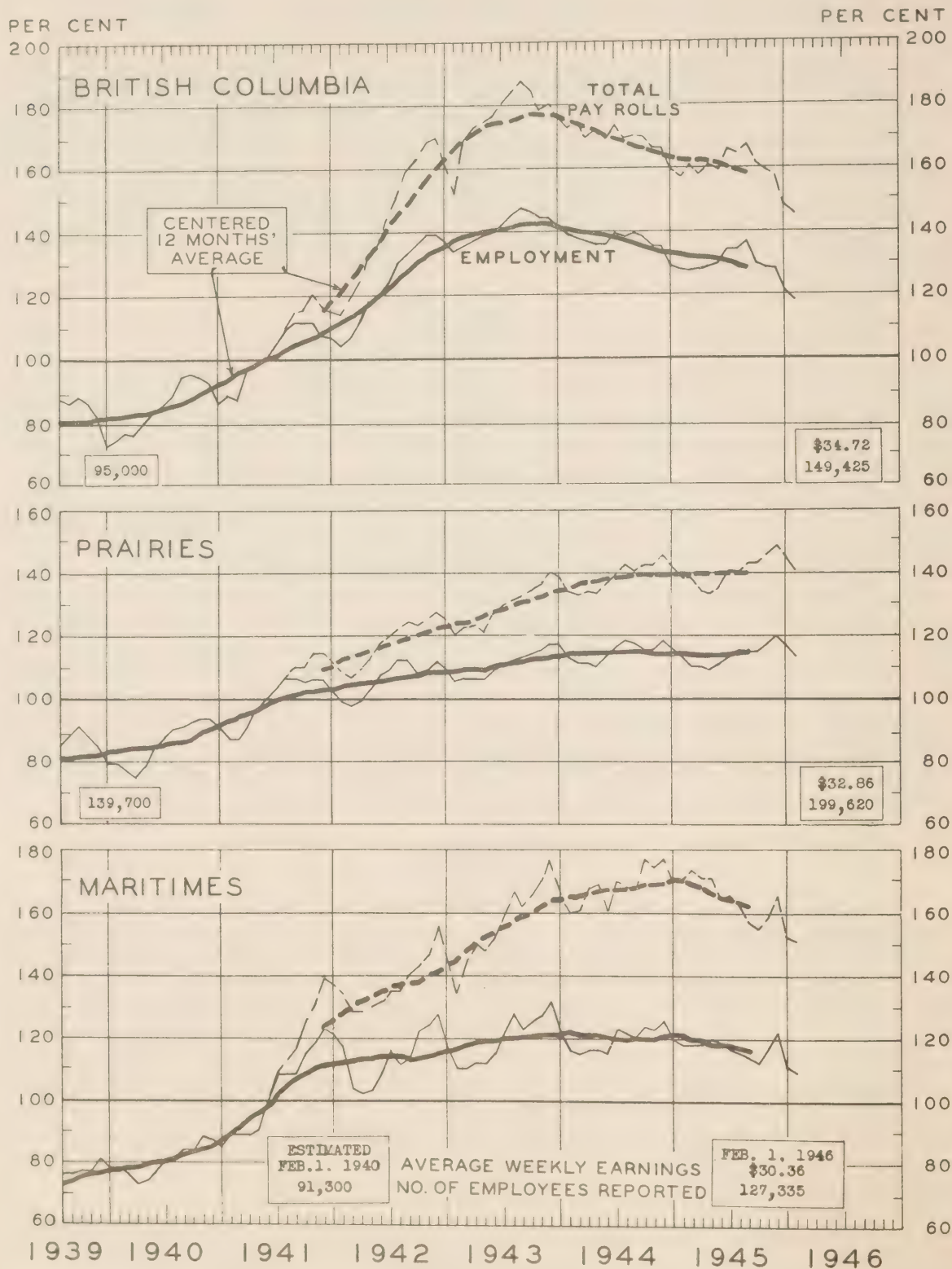
8. TRADE.

The volume of employment in trading establishments rose to a new maximum in the year under review, when the index, at 174.8, showed an advance of 6.5 p.c. Data were tabulated from 2,770 employers whose working forces averaged 192,295; in 1944, the 2,553 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys had employed 176,242 persons, on the average. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$5,163,769, representing an earned income of \$26.85 by the persons in recorded employment in trade. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 8.5 p.c. over that in 1944, when the average earnings per employee were lower by 64 cents per week, the per capita figure in that year having been \$26.21. In 1943, the mean was \$25.23 and that in 1942, \$24.07. The situation in these industries, as in the service division, is affected by the presence of considerable numbers of part-time workers, as well as by the employment of high ratios of women workers.

In retail trade, the increase in employment in the year under review as compared with 1944 amounted to six p.c. and that in the payrolls to 8.2 p.c. The earnings in retail establishments averaged \$24.62, as compared with \$24.03 in the preceding 12 months. At the beginning of October, the 538 per 1,000 of the total number reported in retail trade were women, a proportion which substantially exceeded

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100



the general average of 253 per 1,000 in the nine leading industries. In wholesale trading establishments, the number of employees increased by 8.6 p.c. during the year under review, when the reported staffs averaged 50,584. This advance was accompanied by that of nine p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. The average earnings per employee in wholesale trade were given as \$33.07 in 1945, as compared with \$32.75 in 1944. These figures exceed the all-industries' per capita figure of \$32.34. The proportion of women employed in wholesale establishments, at 279 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945, was not greatly above the general average.

9. FINANCE.

Activity in financial institutions showed an increase in the year under review, when the index of employment rose by 3.2 p.c. from 1944. The latest annual figure was 130.5. The co-operating companies and branches employed an average of 67,549 men and women, whose earnings averaged \$2,284,536 per week, a per capita figure of \$33.51. The mean in 1944 had been \$32.35, and that in 1940, \$31.19. The aggregate salaries and wages rose by 6.8 p.c. in 1945 as compared with 1944. The proportion of women reported in financial institutions was particularly high, the ratio at Oct. 1 of the year under review having been 538 per 1,000. It is interesting to note that at Oct. 1, 1942, when the first survey of sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls, the proportion of women per 1,000 of both sexes was 443, while at the date of the Decennial Census taken June 2, 1941, such workers had constituted only 343 per 1,000.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1945 are shown in Table 4. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees, in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries at June 1; the average numbers employed in 1945 are shown in Table II.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan was curtailed in 1945 as compared with 1944, except in Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick and the Prairie Provinces, employment was also at a lower level than in 1944. In all areas, however, the situation continued more favourable than in pre-war years. The most pronounced declines in employment as compared with 1944 were those of 6.7 p.c. in Quebec, and 5.7 p.c. in British Columbia. In Ontario, the falling off amounted to 3.4 p.c. The increases in this comparison in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan were very small.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, and in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, reported reductions in the payrolls disbursed in 1945 as compared with 12 months earlier, but except in Nova Scotia and Ontario, the curtailment in the salaries and wages was relatively less than that in the number of employees, so that the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment in these provinces averaged slightly higher in the year under review than in 1944 or any earlier period for which current data are available, i.e. since 1941. In most instances, however, the improvement over 1944 was indicated in the earlier months of 1945, there being in many cases

1/ Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a falling-off in the general average of weekly earnings in the latter part of the year. As already stated, this resulted mainly from changes in the industrial distribution of workers.

Manufacturing generally in all sections of the country was quieter than in immediately preceding years, although activity continued substantially above pre-war levels. The greatest losses in most areas took place in the iron and steel and other heavy industries, while equally generally, the trend was upward in textiles and other light manufacturing industries producing commodities for civilian use. On the whole, the non-manufacturing industries also reported a larger volume of employment in the year under review, as additional staff became available for work in lines which during the war had had low priority in obtaining labour.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was generally retrogressive during the greater part of 1945; from 132.5 at Jan. 1, the index fell to 170.5 at Oct. 1, there being only two interruptions in the downward movement during this period. In the last two months of the year, however, considerable improvement in the situation was indicated, bringing the index to 186.7, its high point in the 12 months. The annual index of employment, at 179.1, was lower by 2.2 p.c. than that of 183.1 in 1944, when the all-time high was recorded.

The 1,124 firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in the year under review employed an average of 137,376 workers, as compared with 139,207 in 1944, when the reporting establishments had numbered 1,058. Activity declined in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, while little change, on the whole, was shown in the 12 months in New Brunswick, where the index rose by 0.1 p.c.

Throughout 1945, manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit was quieter than in 1944, the falling-off becoming more pronounced as the year advanced, until at Dec. 1 the index was 14.9 p.c. below that indicated 12 months previously. The annual index in manufacturing fell from 211.8 in 1944 to 196.7 in 1945, when it was also lower than in 1943, although the latest figure was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding by 88.4 p.c. that of 104.4 in 1939. Following the completion or cancellation of many war contracts, the greatest recession was in iron and steel factories. Lumber mills and lumber-using plants were also slacker than in 1944, while improvement was noted in the pulp and paper, textile and many other divisions of manufacturing. Logging, mining and services afforded less employment, but heightened activity was indicated in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. The advances were generally moderate.

The payrolls distributed weekly to those in recorded employment in 1945 averaged \$4,177,921, as compared with \$4,221,515 in 1944. The index of payrolls in the Maritime Area fell by two p.c., from 167.1 in 1944 to 163.7 in the year under review, when the decline in employment amounted to 2.2 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee showed relatively little change, being \$30.42 in 1945 and \$30.33 in 1944. The 1943 mean had been \$28.19, and that in 1942, \$25.34.

Prince Edward Island. Statistics were tabulated from 60 employers in this province whose working forces averaged 2,585, as compared with 2,686 in 1944; the variation in the index in the year under review was from 141.2 at Mar. 1, to 113.9 at May 1, while there was another low point at Nov. 1, when the index stood at 123.1. The annual figure was 125.4, - 5.6 p.c. lower than that of 132.8 in 1944, the maximum in the record. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$67,933, or \$26.30 per person in recorded employment; in 1944, the per capita earnings had been \$26.06, while the mean in 1943 was \$24.91. The index of aggregate payrolls in the year under review declined by 4.5 p.c. from 1944, but was higher than in any preceding year for which data are available.

Nova Scotia.- Industrial activity in Nova Scotia was lower during 1945 than in 1944, 1943 or 1942, although with those exceptions it was greater than in any earlier period. Statements were received from 585 employers with an aggregate staff of 80,582 men and women, as compared with 82,675 reported by 536 firms in 1944. Accompanying the decline of 3.5 p.c. in the general index of employment in the 12 months, was that of 4.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating employers in Nova Scotia during 1945 averaged \$2,543,875, representing a per capita figure of \$31.56, that in 1944 had been \$31.88, while in 1943 and 1942, the means were \$29.31 and \$26.11, respectively. It is interesting to note that the latest average in Nova Scotia exceeded by nearly 45 p.c. that indicated when the record was commenced in 1941, while the general gain in this comparison in the Dominion as a whole amounted to rather less than 27 p.c. Nevertheless, the latest annual per capita figure in Nova Scotia was lower by 43 cents per week than that in Canada as a whole.

New Brunswick.- The 479 co-operating establishments in New Brunswick reported an average working force of 54,209, as compared with 53,846 in 1944. The index number of employment showed a minor advance, from 165.4 in that year to 165.5 in the year under review, when the index of payrolls was higher by 2.7 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$1,566,113, while the per capita figure was \$28.91, as compared with \$28.16 in 1944, \$26.60 in 1943 and \$24.25 in 1942. The relatively low average in this province results mainly from the employment of unusually large numbers of workers in logging and lumbering, and certain other industries in which the rates tend to be below the general average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging often provided in this industry.

2. QUEBEC.

The curtailment in industrial activity in Quebec reduced recorded employment to a level lower than in any of the three years immediately preceding, although with those exceptions it was higher than in any earlier year. Information was furnished by 4,038 firms and branches employing a force of 546,163 persons; in 1944 statements have been compiled from 3,843 establishments with 581,401 employees. The index then stood at 196.4, or 6.7 p.c. above the latest annual figure of 183.2. During the 12 months under review, employment declined steadily from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, the movement being favourable only in the last two months of the year. At Dec. 1, the index was 6.1 p.c. lower than at the beginning of January.

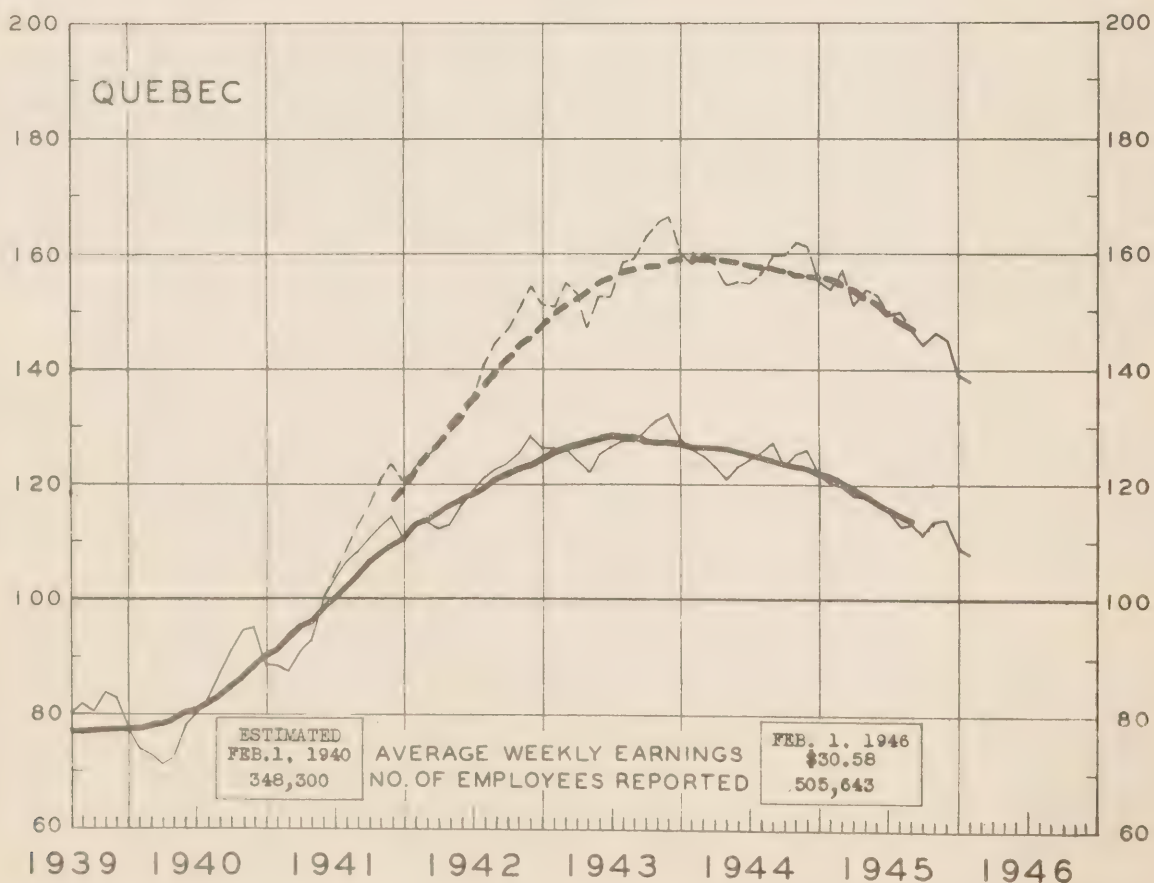
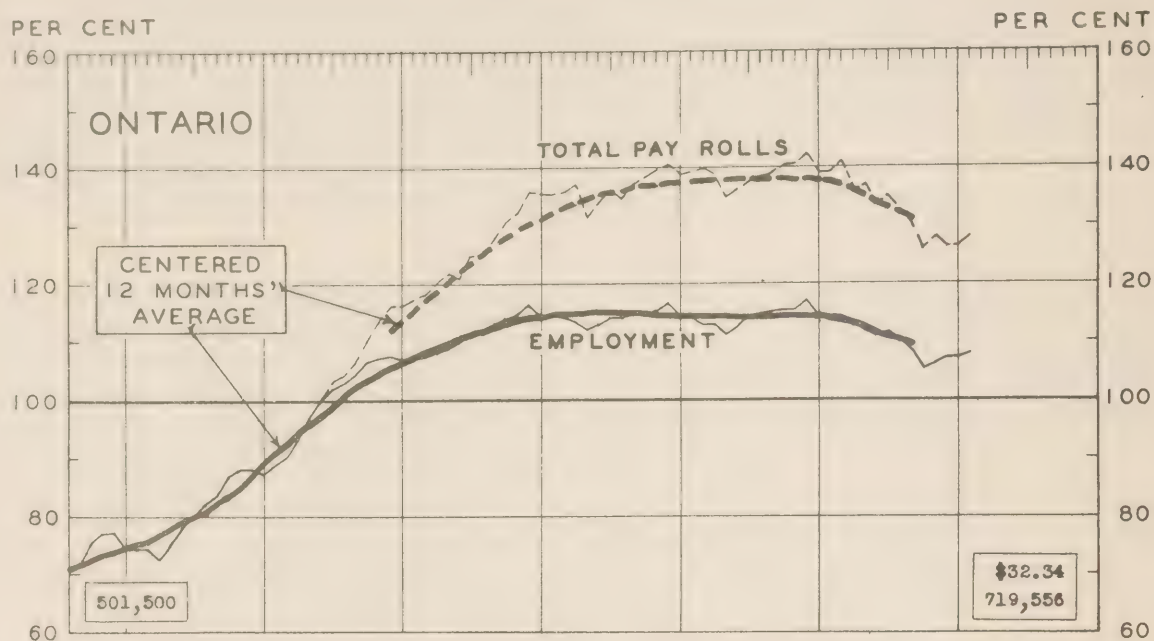
The weekly salaries and wages disbursed in 1945 averaged \$16,779,893, a mean of \$30.73 per person in recorded employment. The per capita figure in 1944 had been \$30.22, in 1943, \$29.06, and in 1942, \$26.70. The index number of payrolls in Quebec showed a loss of 5.1 p.c. in the year under review as compared with 1944, while the average earnings per employee were higher by 1.7 p.c. The latter increase exceeded the general advance of 0.5 p.c. recorded in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months' comparison.

The number of employees reported in Quebec during 1945 constituted 30.6 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate, while the indicated payrolls formed only 29.3 p.c. of the total disbursements reported throughout Canada. This disparity repeats that noted in earlier years when it had, indeed, been rather more marked. The difference in the proportions results to a considerable extent from the industrial distribution of workers within the province, there being unusually large numbers of wage-earners engaged in logging and in the lumber, leather, textile and certain other divisions, in which earnings frequently are below the general average.

A further contraction in employment was shown in manufacturing in Quebec during 1945; the index, at 212.6, was 11.2 p.c. below that of 239.5 in 1944, being also lower than the 1943 and 1942 annual indexes. In spite of the recent curtail-

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



ment, employment in relation to the 1929 level was higher in the year under review than was the case in the other provinces. The loss as compared with immediately preceding years took place largely in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, activity in lumber, pulp and paper, textile and many other divisions of manufacturing increasing in 1945 with the greater availability of labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining continued to show a downward trend, but there were advances in logging, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The greatest gain was in logging.

3. ONTARIO.

There was a moderate recession in employment in Ontario during 1945 as compared with 1944, while industrial activity was also less than in 1943 or 1942. The latest annual index, at 176.4, was 3.4 p.c. lower than that of 184.7 in the preceding year; the indexes in 1943 and 1942 had averaged 185.8 and 179.4, respectively. With these exceptions, employment was at a higher level than in any earlier year of the record, the 1945 index being 56.1 p.c. above that of 114.5 in 1939, and 44.9 p.c. above the pre-war maximum of 123.1 in 1929.

The establishments participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in the year under review numbered 6,434, with an average of 758,348 workers; in 1944, the staffs of the 6,180 employers furnishing data had averaged 755,792. The indicated weekly salaries and wages also were lower, the annual index of payrolls falling from 138.2 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements in 1944 to 132.6 in 1945, when the reported payrolls had averaged \$23,989,229 per week. This represented a per capita figure of \$32.49. In 1944, the typical person in recorded employment had been paid a weekly average of \$32.78; the mean in 1943 was \$31.82, and that in 1942, \$29.88. The falling-off in the latest per capita figure in Ontario as compared with that in 1944 was not large, amounting only to 0.9 p.c., but is noteworthy in that it was contrary to the movement in the Dominion average, which advanced by 15 cents in the year to the \$31.99 in 1945. In spite of this disparity in the trends, (which in some degree resulted from industrial disputes during the year), it is interesting to note that the Ontario figure continued above the general average for Canada as a whole, being exceeded only by those in Alberta and British Columbia. The continued concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Ontario was an important factor in producing the relatively high earnings in the province. Another fact which may be pointed out in this connection is that in this province, the employment of women reaches greater proportions than in any other part of the country, a situation which is ordinarily associated with lower-than-average earnings.

The 1945 peak of employment in Ontario was recorded at Feb. 1, when the index stood at 184.3. It then steadily declined until July 1, when a brief advance was followed by further losses until Nov. 1. The improvement shown at that date and also at Dec. 1 was moderate, serving only to raise the index from its low of 169.6 at Sept. 1, to 173.1 at the end of the year. Thus from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 there was a contraction of six p.c. in the index of employment. This reduction was rather greater than that of four p.c. indicated in the Dominion as a whole, but was very similar to the percentage loss in Quebec in the same comparison.

A considerable shrinkage in employment in manufacturing was noted in the province in 1945, when the annual index, at 186.8, was lower by 8.1 p.c., than in 1944; this falling-off was not equal to that of 9.3 p.c. reported in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in the 12 months. With few interruptions, activity diminished as the year progressed, the losses becoming increasingly pronounced after V-J Day. Conforming to the pattern generally established in Canada, employment in lumber, pulp and paper and certain other divisions was brisker than in 1944, there was a slight advance in textiles, while iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and other divisions which had been producing largely for wartime needs,

showed important curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but in mining, services and trade the situation deteriorated in Ontario during 1945. The index in mining was not only lower than in recently preceding years, but was also below its 1939 level. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries, as in most divisions of manufacturing, employment was generally in greater volume than in pre-war years.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The decline in industrial employment in the Prairie Area as a whole in 1945 as compared with 1944 was smaller than in most other sections of the country, being below the general average for the Dominion. The 2,117 co-operating employers had an average working force of 201,594 men and women, as compared with 201,152 employees reported by 1,978 firms in the preceding year. There were six monthly advances during 1945, and at Dec. 1 the index was higher by 2.9 p.c. than at the opening of the year; in the remaining economic areas, except in the Maritimes, the contrary was the case, the situation being less favourable at Dec. 1 than at Jan. 1.

An average of \$6,512,107 was distributed in weekly payrolls by the establishments making returns during 1945; this amounted to \$32.30 per person per week, as compared with \$31.59 in the preceding year, \$30.32 in 1943, and \$28.80 in 1942. The latest average exceeded the Dominion mean of \$31.99; this was largely due to the industrial distribution indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where workers in transportation and mining form unusually large proportions of the total in recorded employment. The annual index of payrolls in the year under review, at 139.7, was slightly higher than that of 138.0 in 1944; the advance is especially significant because it accompanied a loss of 0.9 p.c. in employment.

During 1945 as in the preceding 12 months, the persons in recorded employment in the Prairie Provinces and their payrolls constituted relatively even percentages of the Dominion totals, 11.3 p.c. of the number of employees, and 11.4 p.c. of the aggregate salaries and wages being reported by the firms co-operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, taken as a unit. The inclusion of statistics for agricultural workers, if available, would probably alter these proportions to the Canadian aggregates.

Activity in manufacturing declined during the year under review, when the annual index, at 179.4, was lower by 7.5 p.c. than in 1944. There was also a falling-off as compared with 1943, but with these exceptions, the latest figure was the highest in the record. In the comparison with 1944, improvement was shown in the lumber, pulp and paper and textile manufacturing divisions, while employment in animal food, iron and steel and some other plants showed curtailment, although the level of activity continued high in relation to pre-war experience. In logging, little change was indicated as compared with 1944; the trend in mining was downward, but employment in transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade was in greater volume in 1945.

Manitoba.— An average staff of 93,007 was reported in this province, where the number was slightly lower than that of 93,318 men and women indicated by the firms furnishing returns in 1944. From 141.9 in that year, the annual index of employment fell to 140.9 in 1945, when it was otherwise the highest in the record. The reduction of 0.7 p.c. in the 12 months' comparison was accompanied by an advance of 2.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The disbursements in 1945 averaged \$2,979,566, a per capita figure of \$32.04. The mean in the preceding year had been \$31.06, while those in 1943 and 1942 were \$29.90 and \$28.71, respectively. The firms in Manitoba whose data were tabulated employed 5.2 p.c. of the Dominion total of recorded workers in 1945, and disbursed 5.2 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls. The unusually high proportions of workers in trade in this province add interest to this similarity in the two percentages.

Saskatchewan.- The personnel of the 482 co-operating employers in Saskatchewan averaged 40,104 in 1945, as compared with 38,988 workers on the staffs of 442 firms reporting in the preceding year. The annual index of employment, at 139.3, was slightly higher than that of 138.3 in 1944, previously the maximum in the record. The salaries and wages rose by 2.8 p.c. in the year under review, when the weekly totals averaged \$1,244,260. The average per employee was \$31.02, being 2.4 p.c. above the 1944 mean of \$30.29; in 1943, the average was \$29.07, and that in 1942, \$27.58.

Alberta.- The establishments participating in the monthly surveys in Alberta, numbering 793, had an average staff of 68,483; in the year before, 68,846 men and women had been employed by the 727 employers then furnishing statistics. From 160.5 in 1944, the index slightly eased to 157.3 in the year under review, or by two p.c. This loss was accompanied by a rise of 0.9 p.c. in the disbursements in weekly payrolls, which averaged \$2,288,115 in 1945. The per capita figure was \$33.41, being 1.1 p.c. higher than that of \$33.05 in 1944; in 1943, the average had been \$31.65, while that in 1942 was \$29.62. The indicated earnings in this province constituted an unduly large proportion of the aggregate salaries and wages reported in the Prairie Area in the year under review in relation to the number of employees, firms in Alberta providing work for not quite 34 p.c. of the workers in recorded employment in the three provinces, taken as a unit, while their payrolls made up just over 35 p.c. of the stated disbursements in 1945.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There were further declines in activity in British Columbia during the year under review, in which general curtailment in employment was indicated on seven monthly occasions. Nevertheless, the index at the beginning of December was lower by only 1.4 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The annual index was 175.1, as compared with 185.7 in 1944, and 190.0 in 1943. With these exceptions, the latest figure was the highest on record, exceeding by almost 63 p.c. that of 107.5 in 1939.

Information was received from 1,643 employers, whose working forces averaged 164,270; their average weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$5,719,804. In 1944, a staff of 173,299 was reported by 1,582 establishments, whose payroll disbursements had averaged \$5,999,722, per capita figure of \$34.63. This was slightly lower than the latest mean of \$34.82, which exceeded that in any other province. In 1943 and 1942, the averages had been \$34.52 and \$31.28, respectively. In spite of the increase in 1945 in the average earnings in British Columbia, the index of payrolls was then lower by 5.6 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months; the accompanying decline in recorded employment was 5.7 p.c.

A general recession in manufacturing was indicated in British Columbia during 1945, most of this taking place in iron and steel plants. Food, lumber, pulp and paper and certain other industries, on the other hand, showed an upward movement as the labour situation became easier. The index of employment in manufacturing averaged 242.3 in the year under review, as compared with 271.4 in 1944. In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining and construction showed some curtailment in the year under review, but transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker than in the preceding 12 months, being also higher than in any earlier year in the record.

IV.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Statistics are available for a lengthy period to show the monthly trends of employment in the eight centres having populations exceeding 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The collection of the complementary data on payrolls since June 1941, has greatly added to the value of the record of employment for the municipalities. From June 1, 1944, information has also been segregated for the 12 cities with populations ranging from

35,000 to 100,000.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of Employment, there exists an important concentration of recorded employment in the eight largest centres of population, but this showed some diminution in 1945, when the establishments co-operating therein reported 44.5 p.c. of the average number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries in Canada, and disbursed 44.8 p.c. of the indicated aggregate of weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 46.1 p.c. of the employees and 46.7 p.c. of the payrolls, in the preceding 12 months.

The trend of employment in the larger centres was more sharply downward in 1945 than in the remaining parts of the country, a fact which is obviously associated with the high degree of concentration of employment in manufacturing in the metropolitan areas. As elsewhere stated, the general decline in the number of workers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries amounted to 4.3 p.c., some 63,100 persons having been released by such firms in Canada as a whole; in the eight largest cities, the decrease of 7.7 p.c. involved a loss of nearly 57,300 employees in the eight leading industries in the year.

TABLE IV. - Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a whole, in the Eight Leading Cities taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1945. (1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1945	175.1	180.9	170.7

The number of persons laid off by manufacturers in these centres constituted slightly more than 70 p.c. of the total number released throughout the Dominion. Despite these figures, it is nevertheless a fact that employment in the larger municipalities continued at a higher level in relation to the pre-war situation than was the case in the smaller cities and the rural areas. Thus as compared with 1939, the increase in the eight leading centres amounted to 67.3 p.c., and that in other parts of Canada to 43.7 p.c., the advance in the Dominion as a whole being 53.7 p.c. In connection with these comparisons, it should be noted that in 1939, the level in the metropolitan areas in relation to the 1926 basic period was below that generally existing, a condition which had developed during the depression years of the early 1930's, and continued to 1942. The influence of wartime trends in that and in subsequent years reversed this situation. Whether the level of industrial employment in the larger cities will continue relatively higher during the post-war period than in other parts of Canada obviously depends upon the comparative strength of the movements which develop in the various industries.

With the decline in war work and the release of considerable numbers of men from the Armed Forces during 1945, the concentration of the women workers in recorded employment in the eight largest centres tended to diminish; thus at Oct. 1 of the year under review, 58.2 p.c. of the total women reported throughout Canada were on the payrolls of firms in these municipalities, a proportion which was somewhat smaller than that of 59.3 p.c. noted at Apr. 1. There was also a falling-off as compared with the ratio of some 59 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. Of the total men on the staffs of the co-operating establishments, 39.2 p.c. were employed in the larger cities at Oct. 1, 1945, a year earlier, the figure had been 41 p.c. The decline in the ratio of workers of both sexes reported in the eight centres was from 45.6 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944, to 44 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1945.

TABLE V.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities Taken as a Unit, 1942 - 1945.

Industry	1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	213.0	206.5	242.0	226.2	238.9	224.5	202.1	203.6
Communications	83.5	103.7	82.2	104.5	86.1	108.6	96.0	117.6
Construction	94.0	130.3	89.9	129.8	76.1	104.6	87.7	109.1
Building	116.8	158.0	110.1	160.3	84.6	95.3	101.4	101.6
Services	167.1	178.8	179.3	189.9	194.8	202.2	196.4	205.7
Trade	147.1	156.1	147.6	155.1	156.9	164.2	166.7	174.7
Eight Leading Industries	177.7	173.7	196.0	184.1	195.9	183.0	180.9	175.1

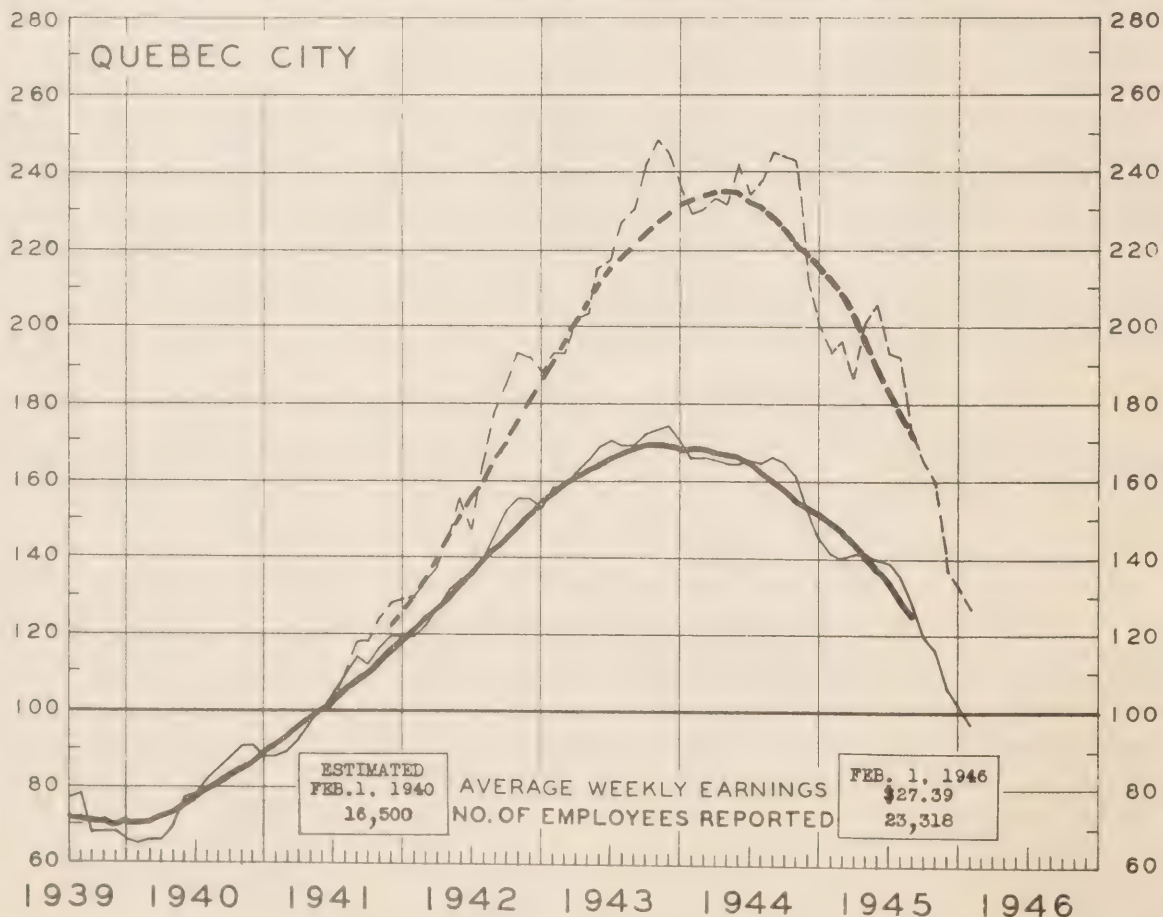
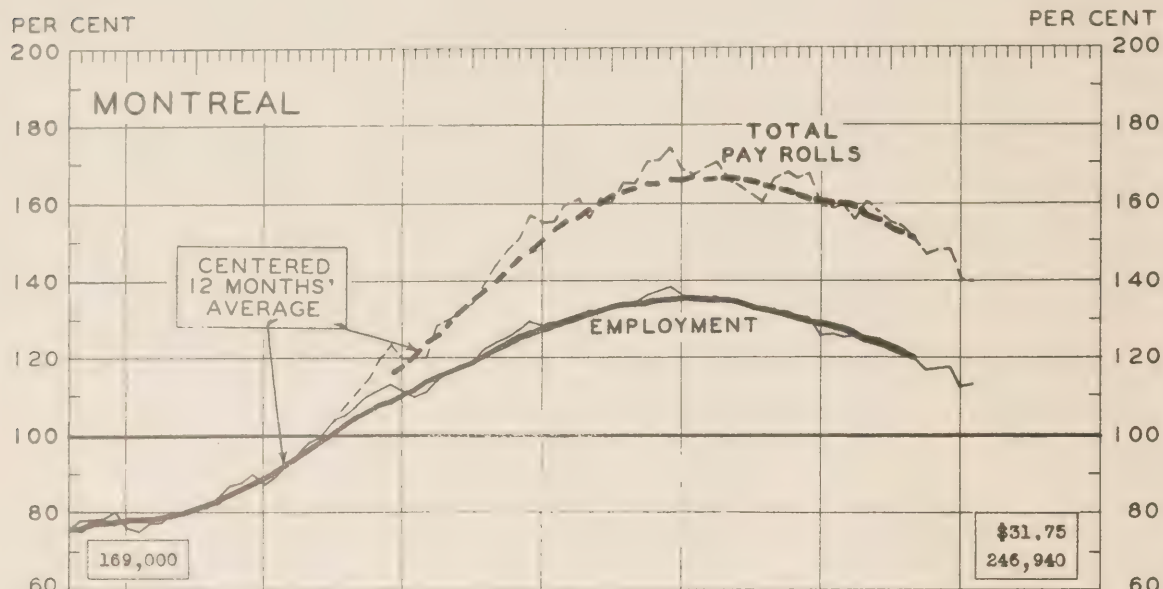
This table illustrates the fact that, as would be expected, the decline in employment in manufacturing in the larger centres was more extensive in 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years than was the case in other parts of the country. The decrease from the 1944 level amounted to 15.4 p.c. in the eight leading cities, and to 5.3 p.c. in other parts of the Dominion. In the case of the communications and construction industries, the opposite was the case, the improvement in the year under review being more pronounced in the cities. In trade and services, the increases were fairly evenly distributed.

Returning to the manufacturing industries in the metropolitan areas, it is interesting to note that in 1945, factories therein employed 52.2 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of workers of both sexes; this was lower than the 1944 ratio of 53.8 p.c. Of all women on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers at Oct. 1, 1945 58.1 p.c. were located in the metropolitan areas, as compared with almost 60 p.c. a year earlier.

As already stated, the reported employees in the eight leading cities made up 44.5 p.c. of the Canada aggregate in recorded employment in 1945, while the corresponding proportion of the indicated payrolls was 44.8 p.c. In 1944, the ratio had been 46.1 p.c. in the case of the employees, and 46.7 p.c. in the case of the aggregate salaries and wages. The annual average earnings in the larger municipalities amounted to \$32.22 per week in the year under review, as compared with \$32.25 in 1944. The most recent figure exceeded by 23 cents the general average of \$31.99 in the Dominion; that in the preceding 12 months was higher by 45 cents per week. When the higher rents and the generally higher costs of living in the more populous centres are considered, the disparity is not so great as might have been expected. Factors contributing to the relatively high degree of similarity are (1) the presence of unduly large proportions of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, and (2) the fact that in the case of the highest paid industries (viz., mining

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE MONTREAL, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



and steam railway transportation), most of the employment is outside the cities.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in the leading industrial cities. In the case of the 12 medium-sized centres data were segregated during only part of 1944, so that comparisons with the data for 1945 are not available.

1. MONTREAL.

Although employment in Montreal in 1945 was quieter than in either 1944 or 1943, it was more active than in any earlier period for which data are available. Information furnished by 2,353 employers showed an average staff of 267,588 men and women; in 1944, the co-operating establishments had reported a working force of 289,550. The monthly index numbers had then averaged 187.8, practically the same as in 1943, but 8.1 p.c. higher than the 1945 mean of 172.5. From Jan. 1 of the year under review, the index declined with only two interruptions to Oct. 1. Improvement was then indicated at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, but at the latter date, the level of recorded employment was 6.4 p.c. lower than it had been at the opening of 1945. It was also lower by 9.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944.

With one exception, employment in manufacturing steadily diminished from month to month during 1945, when the annual index, at 202.4, was lower by 12.3 p.c. than that of 230.8 in 1944. The 1943 mean had been 233.2, the highest figure on record. As compared with pre-war levels, however, activity in the year under review was decidedly greater, the 1945 index exceeding by 89 p.c., that of 107.1 in 1939.

Further improvement was reported in food, printing and publishing and paper-using plants during 1945, while employment slightly declined in textile and tobacco and beverage factories and was substantially reduced in iron and steel, chemical and certain other branches of manufacturing in which production had been largely confined to munitions. All the non-manufacturing industries reported larger working forces, there being advances in communications, transportation, construction, trade and services.

The weekly salaries and wages paid to the workers in recorded employment in Montreal during the year under review averaged \$8,548,185, a per capita figure of \$31.95, as compared with \$31.64 in 1944, \$30.50 in 1943 and \$27.97 in 1942. In spite of the increase in the average earnings in 1945, there was a reduction in the aggregate payrolls disbursed, the latest index averaging 153.3 on the June 1, 1941, base, as compared with 165.1 in 1944. This decline of 7.1 p.c. was relatively smaller than that of 8.1 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison.

During 1945, the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments in Montreal constituted 15 p.c. of the total men and women in recorded employment in the eight leading industries throughout Canada, while the earnings of these employees formed a similar percentage of the reported aggregate disbursements. In 1944, the proportions of workers and payrolls had been 15.6 p.c. and 15.5 p.c., respectively.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

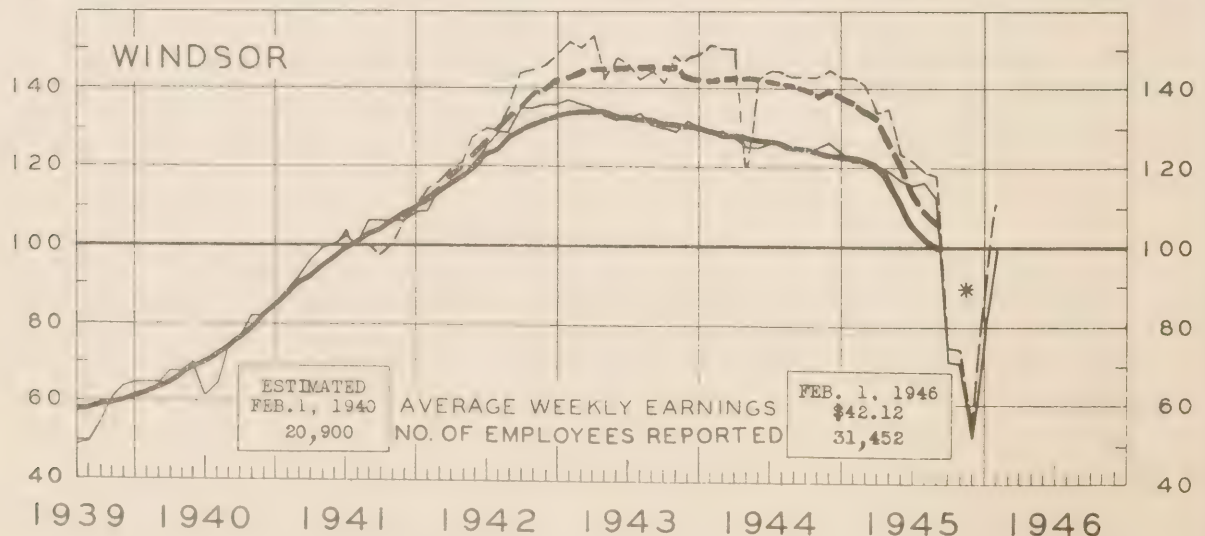
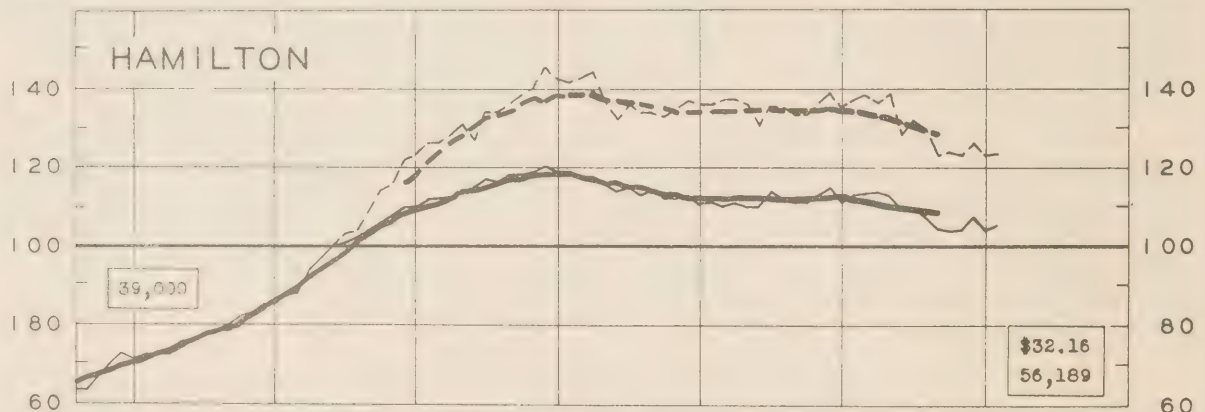
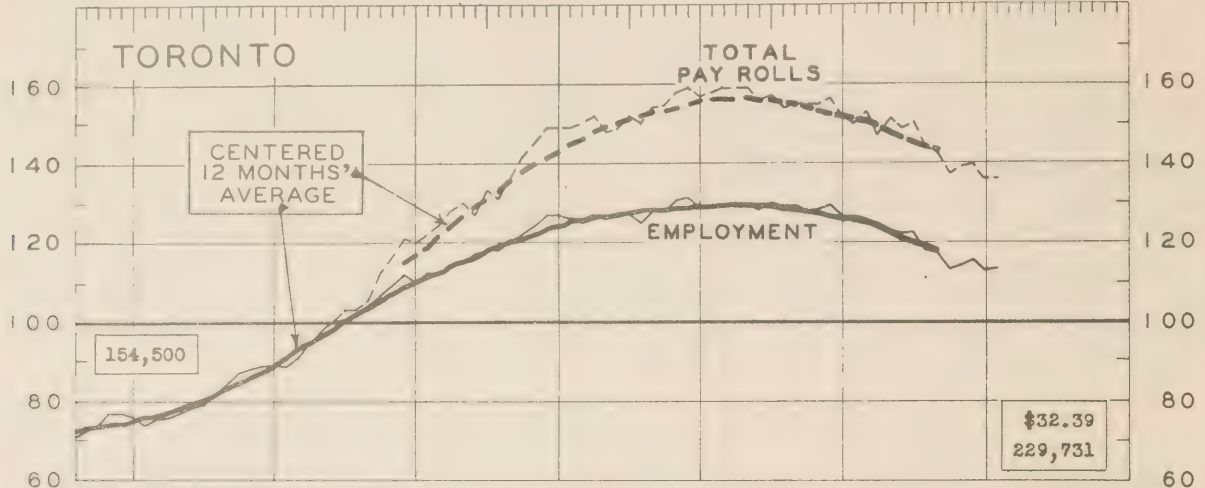
The trend of employment in Quebec was almost uninterruptedly downward in 1945, there being a reduction of 27 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, while the annual index was lower by 19 p.c. than in 1944. Information was received from 263 firms whose employees averaged 31,803. In the preceding 12 months, the 252 co-operating establishments had reported 38,752 workers, on the average.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT

PER CENT



Important curtailment was noted in manufacturing in the year under review, the index averaging 263.1 p.c. of the 1926 average; this was a decline of 26.4 p.c. from the 1944 annual figure of 757.7. The latest mean was also considerably lower than that of 368.0 in 1943 and 288.1 in 1942, but with these exceptions was higher than in any earlier year, exceeding by 146.1 p.c. that of 106.9 in 1939. The reductions took place in munitions plants, there being improvement in leather and some other classes producing for the civilian market. Transportation, construction, services and trade also indicated heightened activity in 1945.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by employers in Quebec averaged \$913,423. This represented a per capita figure of \$28.70, as compared with \$29.37 in 1944, \$26.58 in 1943 and \$23.41 in 1942. The loss of 67 cents in the weekly average in 1945 from 1944 was largely due to reductions in the number of employees and in the hours worked in war industries. The latest index of payrolls in Quebec, at 182.5, was 21.3 p.c. lower than that of 232.0 in 1944, when the number in recorded employment had been higher by 19 p.c. than in the year under review.

3. TORONTO.

As in the other industrial centres in which war work has been an important factor in the situation, there was a substantial contraction in employment in Toronto in 1945 as compared with 1944 or 1943, although activity continued greater than in 1942 and earlier years of the record. Standing at 184.3, the latest annual index was 6.8 p.c. lower than that of 197.7 in 1944, when employment reached its all-time peak. In comparison with 1939, however, there was an increase of 67.7 p.c., the index then having been 109.9.

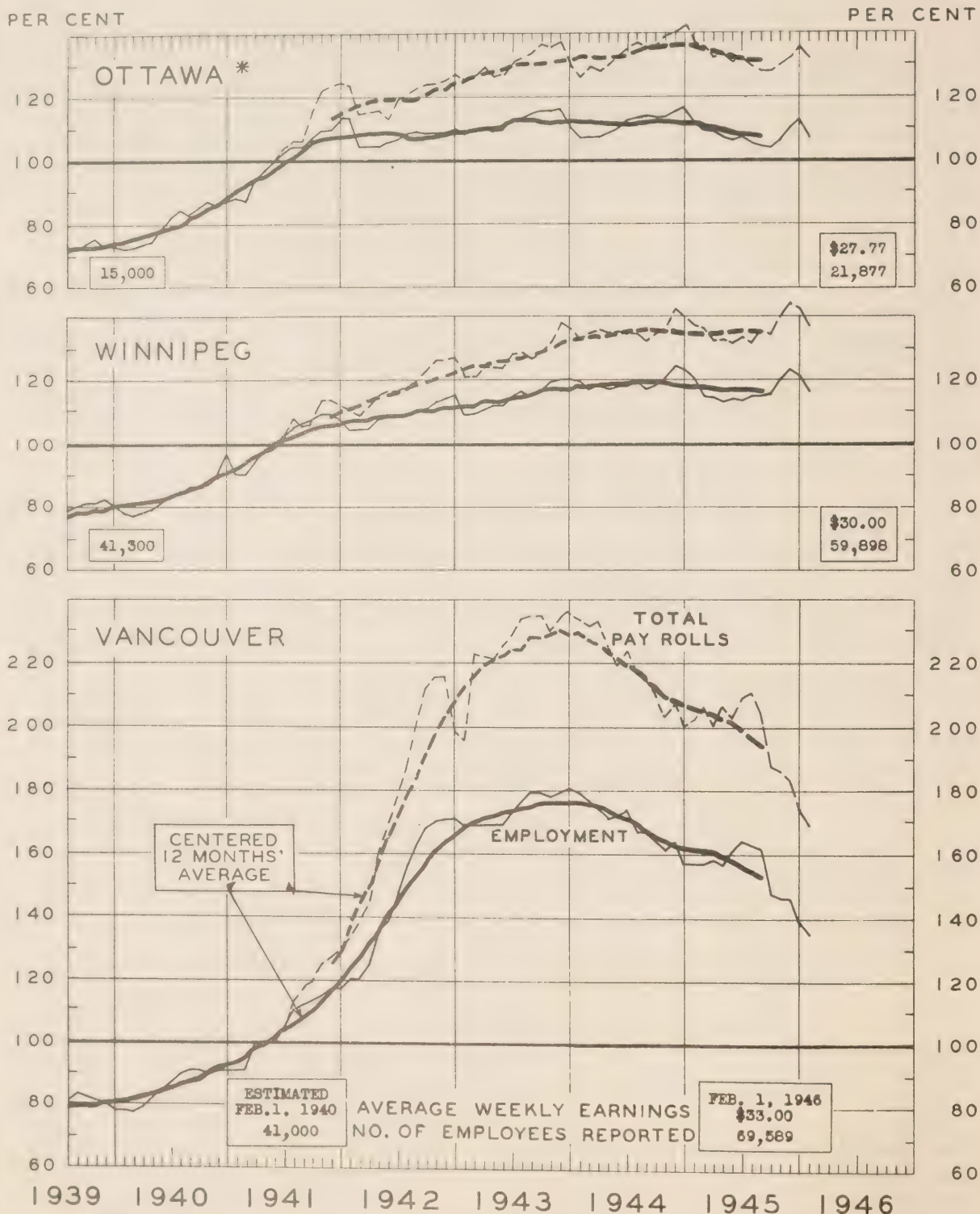
The personnel of the 2,272 employers whose data were tabulated during 1945 averaged 242,790, and their weekly payrolls, \$7,866,232, a per capita figure of \$32.41. In 1944, statements were furnished by 2,192 establishments with a staff of 255,483; the weekly salaries and wages had averaged \$8,306,722, or \$32.51 per worker. The mean in 1943 had been \$31.62, and that in 1942, \$29.54. The falling-off in the latest average was slight, amounting only to ten cents per week; this movement was at variance with that indicated in the Dominion as a whole, but it is nevertheless worthy of note that the per capita figure in Toronto continues above the general average. This is especially significant in view of the fact that women workers in that city constitute an usually large proportion of the total persons in recorded employment. Thus at Oct. 1, 1945, 373 per 1,000 of the indicated employees were females, as compared with 253 per 1,000 in the Dominion as a whole.

The latest index of aggregate payrolls was 145.0, being 7.1 p.c. below that of 156.0 in 1944; it was also lower than the 1943 index of 150.9. In the year under review, the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms in Toronto made up 13.6 p.c. of the total workers indicated in Canada, and were paid 13.8 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the eight leading industries; in the year before, the ratios had been 13.8 p.c. of the personnel, and 14.1 p.c. of the reported payrolls.

The completion or cancellation of war contracts brought about a substantial recession in employment in manufacturing in Toronto during the year under review. From 229.0 in 1944, the index fell to 202.4 in 1945, when it was nearly 26 p.c. above the 1939 level. Between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of the year under review employment showed a contra-seasonal loss of some 14½ p.c., a decrease which slightly exceeded that generally indicated in the Dominion in the same period. As in other cities, the shrinkage took place in the industries in which war work has predominated, the trend being upward in vegetable food, printing and publishing, paper product and textile factories, while iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal and other divisions released employees. Most of the non-manufacturing industries afforded more employment, there being increases in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

JUNE 1941=100



* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

4. OTTAWA.

There was a further moderate recession in industrial employment in Ottawa during 1945; information was furnished by 270 firms employing an average of 21,544 men and women, as compared with 22,021 persons reported by 262 establishments in 1944. From 166.7 in that year, the index fell to 162.6 in the 12 months under review, or by 2.5 p.c.; this reduction was accompanied by that of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher by 2.2 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls averaged \$609,592 in 1945, or \$28.30 per worker, as compared with per capita figures of \$27.70 in 1944, \$26.65 in 1943, and \$25.29 in 1942. In spite of the increase in the mean in the year under review, the average in Ottawa was lower than in any other city with a population exceeding 100,000.

In conformity with the general movement, manufacturing operations in Ottawa declined during 1945, when the loss took place largely in iron and steel works; pulp and paper mills also afforded rather less employment than in 1944, but lumber mills showed improvement. Construction, trade, and services also reported somewhat greater employment.

In addition to the workers on the staffs of industrial firms in Ottawa, 34,208 men and women were employed in September, 1945, by the Dominion Government, as compared with 33,890 in the same month in 1944, 32,191 in 1943, 29,210 in 1942, 22,293 in 1941, 17,514 in 1940 and 11,934 in 1939. The persons on the payrolls in September, 1945, received \$4,510,211 in monthly salaries and wages, a weekly average of \$30.43, as compared with \$4,495,864 in September, 1944; the mean was then \$30.61. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON.

Continued curtailment in employment was indicated in Hamilton in the year under review, but the decline of 2.4 p.c. as compared with 1944 was slightly smaller than that of 3.2 p.c. which had then been noted in comparison with 1943. The 386 employers furnishing data in 1945 had a combined staff of 58,072 men and women; in the preceding year, the mean had been 59,289.

The salaries and wages distributed weekly by the co-operating firms averaged \$1,906,245 in 1945, when the index of payrolls was lower by 3.4 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months. The average earnings per worker were also lower, standing at \$32.82, as compared with \$33.10 in 1944; in 1943, the per capita figure was \$32.45, and that in 1942, \$31.32. The weekly earnings in the year under review in this city were higher than in any other of the larger centres except Windsor and Vancouver, also exceeding the Dominion and the Ontario averages. This was largely due to an unusually high ratio of employment in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton.

During 1945, the persons in recorded employment in this city constituted 3.2 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industries throughout Canada, while the payrolls in the city formed 3.3 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate of salaries and wages.

Manufacturing establishments in Hamilton showed reduced activity as compared with 1944, but the falling-off was relatively less than that generally indicated in the Dominion. The largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; textile-using factories were also quieter, but other branches of manufacturing showed some expansion. Improvement was also indicated in construction and trade during 1945; in the latter, employment reached a new high level, while the latest index in construction was higher than in any earlier year since 1931.

6. WINDSOR.

The situation in Windsor was greatly affected by the dispute in the automotive industries in the latter months of the year, the strike, which lasted from Sept. 12 to Dec. 21, involving a substantial proportion of the total working force in the city. This factor, together with the recession resulting from the termination of war contracts, and that due to conversion from wartime to peace-time production, brought about a decline of 16.7 p.c. in the annual index of employment in 1945 as compared with 1944, which in turn was lower than in 1943.

Statistics were compiled from 233 firms employing an average personnel of 33,318, whose earnings amounted to \$1,350,745 per week. This was a mean of \$40.37. In the year before, the 228 establishments whose data were received had reported 39,714 employees, and an average weekly payroll of \$1,694,969, while the per capita figure had been \$42.68; that in 1943 was \$41.61, and in 1942, \$39.22. It is interesting to note that between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 of 1945, the indexes of employment and payrolls dropped in each case by some 63 p.c., largely, though not entirely as a result of the dispute in the motor industry. If activity in Windsor had been maintained throughout the year at the level of the first nine months, the falling-off in the index of employment as compared with the preceding 12 months would have been 6.1 p.c., and that in the payrolls, 9.7 p.c., declines which would have been substantially smaller than those of 16.7 p.c. in employment and 20.4 p.c., in payrolls indicated in the annual figures for the year.

In spite of the significant loss in the index of payrolls in 1945, the average earnings per employee in Windsor continued above that in any other city in the Dominion, the next greatest average being that of \$33.60 in Vancouver; the general figure in Canada in 1945 was \$31.99. The concentration of workers in the manufacture of iron and steel products largely accounts for the relatively high earnings in Windsor. Another and associated factor is the employment of unusually large proportions of males.

There was an important decrease in manufacturing as a whole in this city during 1945, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Other branches of manufacturing, however, afforded more employment, while construction and other non-manufacturing divisions also showed improvement.

7. WINNIPEG.

The recession in employment in Winnipeg during 1945 was on a smaller scale than that in any other of the larger centres of population, the index falling in the year by only 1.8 p.c., as compared with the loss of 4.3 p.c. in Canada as a whole. There was a minor increase in the index of payrolls for the city, in which the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment advanced by 2.3 p.c. as compared with 1944. The termination of hostilities had less effect upon the industrial situation in this city than in most other municipalities, but employment therein nevertheless was at a lower level in relation to the 1926 experience than was the case in any other of the eight leading centres. This condition largely resulted from the industrial distribution in the city, in which the proportion of workers in trade is above-average, while that in manufacturing is below the general level.

The 625 employers participating in the monthly surveys during 1945 reported an average staff of 60,408 men and women. The annual index was 142.6, as compared with 145.2 in the preceding year, when a force of 61,166 had been employed by the 600 co-operating firms. The weekly payrolls averaged \$1,744,634 in the 12 months under review, the average being \$29.38 per employee, as compared with means of \$28.73 in 1944, \$28.00 in 1943 and \$27.06 in 1942. The latest index of aggregate payrolls stood at 135.2; this was 0.4 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

As in other centres, employment in manufacturing in Winnipeg was in

smaller volume than in 1944, but the decline, which amounted to 8.4 p.c., was rather less than in the Dominion as a whole. Activity was curtailed in animal food, iron and steel and chemical factories, while printing and publishing, textile and some other classes showed improvement. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also afforded more employment than in 1944.

8. VANCOUVER.

The trend of employment in Vancouver was downward in 1945, the losses becoming especially pronounced after V-J Day. At the beginning of December, the index, at 206.3, was lower than in any earlier period of observation since the early summer of 1942. The latest annual figure, at 221.7, was 8.6 p.c. lower than in 1944, but was 99 p.c. higher than that in 1939. The reduction in the year under review took place to a very considerable extent in iron and steel plants; the levels of employment in lumber mills and other branches of manufacturing and in the non-manufacturing divisions were generally higher; among the latter group, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade showed important gains.

A combined working force of 80,177 was employed, on the average, by the 709 establishments furnishing data in the year under review, when the weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,694,522; this represented \$33.60 per employee. In 1944, the 86,998 persons on the staffs of the 676 co-operating firms had been paid an average of \$33.52, while the per capita figures in 1943 and 1942 were \$33.43 and \$30.39, respectively. The annual index of payrolls in 1945, at 198.5, was nine p.c. lower than in the preceding 12 months. Although this decline exceeded the average reduction reported in the payrolls in Canada as a whole in the same comparison, it may nevertheless be noted that the indicated salaries and wages in Vancouver continued at a higher level in relation to the 1941 base than was the case in any other of the eight largest cities.

Index Numbers in the Eight Leading Cities.

Statistics for these cities are given in Tables 2 and 7. Charts 19-21 illustrate the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

During 1944, the segregation of statistics for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 was undertaken. Information was not compiled for the whole of that year, so that the comparisons to be made with the 1945 data are limited. The following notes, however, deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in the 12 cities whose populations fall within the above-named range. In the paragraphs dealing with these centres, the indexes quoted in all cases are those on the June 1, 1941 base.

Halifax.

The working force of the 213 establishments furnishing statistics during 1945 in Halifax averaged 25,183 persons, a figure which was higher by 46 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. In the same comparison, the indicated payrolls had risen by 93.4 p.c. The average weekly payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$750,772, an average of \$30.42 per worker. The high point of employment and payrolls was indicated at the first of April, when the employees numbered 27,200 and the payrolls were given as \$895,831, a per capita figure of \$32.94. From the beginning to the end of the year there was a moderate falling-off in employment in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, while transportation was also quieter; construction, services and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement.

Saint John.

In this city, the reported employees averaged 13,689 during 1945, while the payroll disbursements of the 159 firms furnishing data averaged \$401,217. This represented a mean of \$29.29 per employee. Based on the June 1, 1941, figure as 100 p.c., the index number of employment in Saint John showed an increase of 30.4 p.c., as compared with that of 79.4 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. The annual high point of employment was reached at the first of April, when a staff of 15,434 was reported, and the weekly salaries and wages aggregated \$467,693. As in other sections of the country, employment in manufacturing in Saint John declined from the beginning to the end of the year, and also in accordance with the general experience, the most important losses took place in the iron and steel industry. Trade was rather more active.

Sherbrooke.

Information was compiled from an average of 87 establishments in 1945, when their employees averaged 9,155. The weekly earnings of these persons were stated as being \$239,839, which represented an average of \$26.17 per employee. A feature of the situation in Sherbrooke is the employment of unusually high proportions of female workers. Thus at Oct. 1, 1945, 401 per 1,000 of the number of persons in recorded employment were women, a ratio which, among the 20 cities for which monthly data are segregated, was exceeded only by that of 420 per 1,000 in Regina. The employment of unusually high proportions of workers in the textile industries accounts for the large number of female workers in Sherbrooke. In these industries, a relatively even volume of employment was reported, there being comparatively little variation during the 12 months. Employment in iron and steel factories, on the other hand, showed curtailment as the year progressed.

Three Rivers.

Industrial activity in this city during 1945 increased steadily from Jan. 1 to June 1, after which the trend was almost uninterruptedly downward. Returns were tabulated from 79 firms employing an average of 9,986 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$291,778; this was a per capita figure of \$29.22. From the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, recorded employment in Three Rivers increased in the year under review by just over 25 p.c., while the reported disbursements rose by 43.4 p.c. The movement was generally favourable in pulp and paper manufacturing; little general change took place in textiles, while activity in iron and steel plants was curtailed following the cessation of hostilities.

Kitchener - Waterloo.

The index number of employment in these cities advanced considerably from the beginning to the end of 1945, and there were also increases in the payrolls distributed. A combined working force of 16,764 persons was reported, on the average, by the 169 employers furnishing data, while the sums paid in weekly salaries and wages aggregated \$499,328. The annual average earnings per employee were \$29.78 per week. The index of employment was 12.1 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, since when that of payrolls had risen by 46.8 p.c. Kitchener - Waterloo was one of the few centres in which employment in manufacturing was at a higher level in the latter months of 1945 than in the early part of the year. Leather, lumber, rubber and textile plants reported improvement as the year progressed; little change, on the whole, was shown in the animal food industries, while iron and steel plants were somewhat quieter.

London.

Statistics were tabulated from an average of 247 establishments in London during 1945, when they employed an average of 21,032 workers. The number of female employees in this city was rather above-average, such persons having constituted

358 per 1,000 of the total number in recorded employment at Oct. 1, and 367 per 1,000 at April 1. The payrolls disbursed by the firms making returns in the 12 months under review averaged \$625,603 per week, giving a per capita figure of \$29.74. The increase in employment in 1945 as compared with June 1, 1941, was 18.2 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 39.3 p.c. The decline in manufacturing in London during the year under review was less pronounced than in many other centres; the vegetable food and iron and steel industries were somewhat quieter at the end than in the first few months of the year, but pulp and paper and textile-using factories showed heightened activity.

Fort William - Port Arthur.

The termination of hostilities resulted in a considerable diminution in industrial activity in Fort William - Port Arthur during the year under review, there being an important recession in employment in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel-using establishments. Pulp and paper mills, on the other hand, showed improvement as the year progressed; transportation was also brisker. Statements were received from 113 firms in these cities having an average of 13,536 employees, whose aggregate weekly earnings during 1945 averaged \$481,536. The per capita figure was \$35.53. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the index, with rare interruptions, declined by over 32 p.c., while the annual index was 3.7 p.c. lower than at June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was instituted in the Dominion. On the other hand, in spite of a substantial falling-off in the reported salaries and wages from the beginning to the end of 1945, the annual index of payrolls was higher by 27.9 p.c. than when the record was commenced.

Regina.

The variations in employment generally in Regina during 1945 were comparatively moderate, and at the end of the year there was only a slight reduction in the index of employment. An average staff of 10,155 persons was reported by the 155 establishments furnishing data, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$284,833. The typical employee in recorded employment received an average of \$28.05 in the year. The employment of women in Regina reached higher proportions than was the case in any other centre for which statistics are tabulated. Thus at Oct. 1, 420 per 1,000 workers were females, and at Apr. 1, 428 per 1,000. These proportions substantially exceeded those of 253 and 267 per 1,000 in Canada as a whole at the same dates. As in the other centres, employment in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel products, declined as the year advanced; the manufacture of animal foods also showed some curtailment in the latter months, and trade was not quite so active at the end as at the beginning of the year.

Saskatoon.

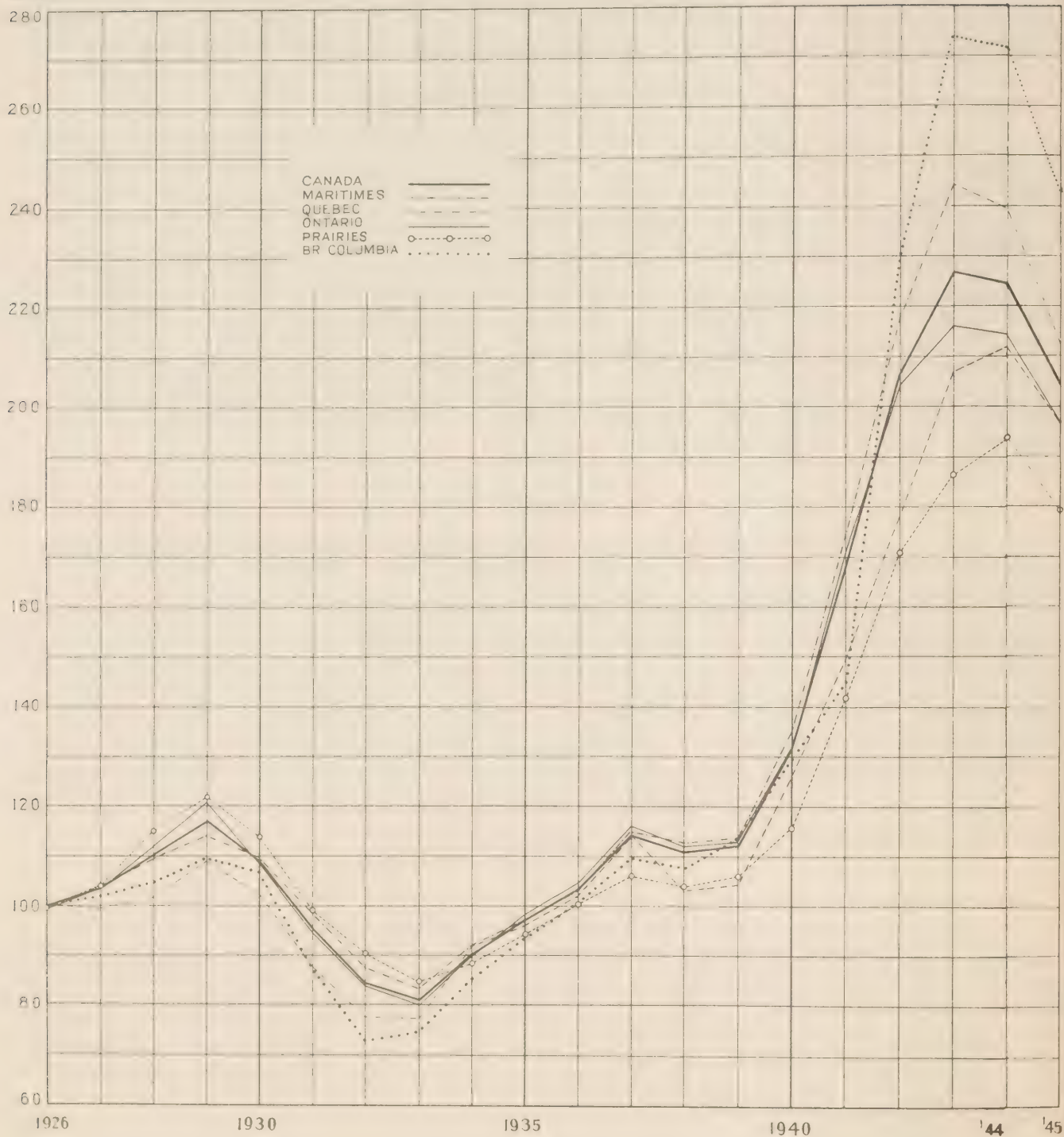
In this city, the 135 firms co-operating during 1945 reported an average working force of 6,276 men and women, whose aggregate weekly earnings averaged \$168,018, or \$26.76 per employee. Employment was at a higher level in the latter part of the year than in the earlier months, this situation extending to the manufacturing as well as to the non-manufacturing groups. In the period from June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls in the Dominion was commenced, employment in this city has risen by 26.5 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 53.6 p.c. in the total weekly earnings of those in recorded employment.

Calgary.

On the whole, the reported changes in employment in Calgary during the year under review were on a relatively smaller scale than in most other centres for which monthly statistics are prepared. This conclusion is based upon information received from 255 firms having 17,853 employees, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$557,816. This represented an annual per capita figure of \$31.57. Manufacturing

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 - 1945

1926=100



showed some curtailment as the year progressed, most of which took place in iron and steel products. The animal food industries were also somewhat quieter, but the volume of employment in vegetable food processing was rather greater in the latter months, the advance being partly seasonal in character. Construction also showed improvement, while the changes in trade were not particularly pronounced. From the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion, employment in Calgary increased during 1945 by 13.4 p.c., and the aggregate weekly salaries and wages rose by 37.9 p.c.

Edmonton.

Industrial activity generally in Edmonton reached a higher level towards the end of 1945 than had been the case in the opening months of the year. Statistics were received from an average of 217 establishments with an average working force of 17,146 men and women; the reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$502,720, or \$29.31 per person in recorded employment. In the period from the institution of the general record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, the index of employment advanced by 26.3 p.c., while the gain in the weekly earnings amounted to 52.3 p.c. During the year under review, manufacturing declined from the first of January to June 1, after which the trend, with one exception, was favourable from month to month, and at Dec. 1 the index number was only fractionally lower than at Jan. 1. There were moderate declines in animal food processing and iron and steel-using factories, but other divisions of manufacturing showed somewhat greater activity, as was also the case in trade. In construction, there was an important increase.

Victoria.

During 1945, returns were tabulated from an average of 165 firms in Victoria, with an average of 14,194 employees. This figure represented an increase of 68.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls in the Dominion was commenced, and was accompanied by a rise of 120.5 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages. These averaged \$464,348 in the year under review, when the typical person in recorded employment in Victoria received an annual average of \$32.70 per week. The latter figure exceeded that of \$31.99 indicated in Canada as a whole in 1945. There was a considerable falling-off in employment in manufacturing in the latter months of the year; this took place mainly in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills were also rather quieter. Transportation and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement as the year advanced.

V. - COMPARISON OF THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE.

The course of employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, in comparison with that in the Dominion as a whole, in the period from 1925 is depicted in Chart 22. An interesting feature of the graph is the substantial degree of uniformity in the movements of the curves for the different areas during most of the period depicted; in view of the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing in different parts of the country, this similarity possesses a good deal of interest.

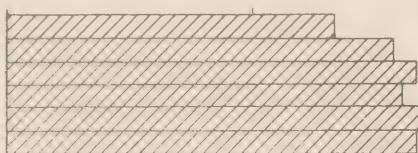
The expansive movement which reached its maximum in all areas in 1929 was succeeded by equally widespread contractions; in the Dominion as a whole and in four of the five economic areas, the minimum of recorded employment was reached in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the low point was reported in the preceding year.

Manufacturing from East to West then showed moderate but steady recovery until 1937, when the second pre-war high point in industrial activity was indicated. This was followed by a general slackening during 1938, which extended into the winter of 1938-39. The outbreak of hostilities in September of the latter year

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT,
IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-1945

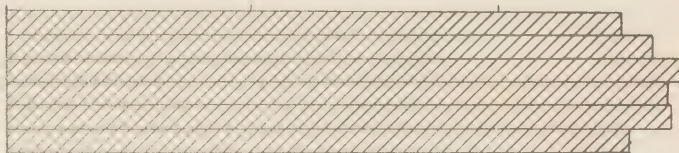
MARITIMES

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



QUEBEC

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



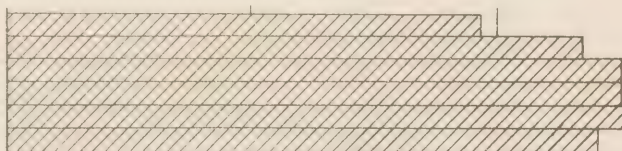
ONTARIO

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



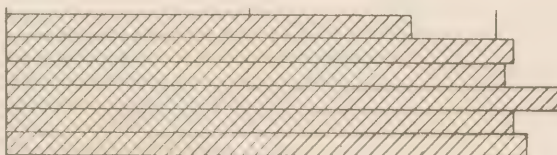
PRAIRIES

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



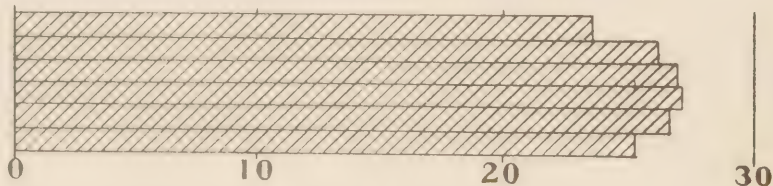
B.C.

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



CANADA

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



PER CENT

brought with it decided expansion in industrial activity, but also produced more pronounced disparities in the levels than in any previous period. The generally upward movement gathered momentum with the developing war situation, until unprecedentedly high levels were recorded in all provinces; in the case of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the peak of employment in manufacturing was reached in 1943, in which year the curves in the various areas were further apart than in any earlier year. A divergence in trend also characterized the situation in 1944, when there was a slightly downward tendency in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but the movement continued slightly upward in the Maritime and the Prairie Provinces, taken as units. These differences in the movements nevertheless served to narrow the distance between the curves for the various areas and the Dominion as a whole. In 1945, the lines again moved closer together, as the completion or cancellation of war contracts resulted in decidedly lower levels of employment in manufacturing in all five economic areas. Thus in the year under review, the percentage losses as compared with 1944 varied only from that of 7.1 p.c. in the case of the Maritime Provinces, to 11.2 p.c. in the case of Quebec. The former figure was just over two points below that of 9.3 p.c. in Canada as a whole, while the decline in Quebec was less than two points greater than the Dominion figure.

VI.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945.

As the war progressed and available supplies of labour diminished, the need for up-to-date information regarding the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment became urgent: accordingly, in 1942 and 1943 the situation was met by the collection of statistics showing the numbers of men and women in the staffs of the co-operating establishments as at Oct. 1. In 1944 and 1945, the enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, thus depicting conditions when employment normally is seasonally quiet, and when it is seasonally active. (Commencing in 1946 the record was established on a monthly basis, to meet the need for more frequent information on sex distribution during the period of reconstruction).

Table VI summarizes the geographical and industrial distribution of the men and women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1945, showing the proportions indicated at Apr. 1, 1945, and periodically in the three preceding years, while in Table VII are given statistics as at Oct. 1 in the more important branches of manufacturing, with the proportions of men and women reported in the earlier surveys of sex distribution; also contained in this table are the ratios of men and women workers in all manufacturing establishments as reported to the Annual Census of Industry in 1939. In respect of time and of coverage, the latter data are not wholly comparable with those obtained in the monthly surveys, but sufficient similarity exists to give interest and validity to the general comparisons. The matter of comparability is discussed later in this section.

An aggregate of 1,793,921 workers was employed by the establishments participating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls in the nine leading industrial groups at Oct. 1, 1945; of these, 1,339,281 were men or boys, and 454,640 were women or girls. The latter constituted 253 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, a proportion which was contra-seasonally lower than that of 267 at Apr. 1, 1945, being also lower than in any earlier period of observation since 1942.

The fact that the Oct. 1, 1945, survey of sex distribution was the first to be made following the termination of hostilities lends particular interest to the statistics. As compared with 12 months earlier, there was a general reduction of 7.5 p.c. in recorded employment; the loss among men was approximately 5.3 p.c., and that among women 13.5 p.c. of their number. Thus the latter decrease was larger in relation to the total number of women in recorded employment, but it is nevertheless noteworthy that rather more than 51 p.c. of the some 145,900 persons dismissed from the

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1945				Apr. 1, 1945				Oct. 1, 1944				Apr. 1, 1944				Oct. 1, 1943				Oct. 1, 1942			
	Total	Men	Women	No.	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	Total	Men	Women	No.	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	Total	Men	Women	P.C.	Total	Men	Women	P.C.
(a) Provinces																								
Maritime Provinces	134,819	112,348	22,471	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	83.2	16.8	83.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3	86.7	13.3	86.7	13.3	86.7
Prince Edward Island	2,865	2,055	810	71.7	28.3	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4	72.2	27.8	75.8	24.2	75.8	24.2	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	77.3
Nova Scotia	81,408	69,442	11,966	85.3	14.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8	85.6	14.4	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	88.1
New Brunswick	51,804	42,109	9,695	81.3	18.7	82.3	17.7	82.3	17.7	82.7	17.3	83.1	16.9	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2	84.8	15.2	84.8	15.2	84.8
Quebec	541,526	408,960	132,566	74.8	25.4	73.0	27.0	73.0	27.0	73.1	26.9	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1	74.9	25.1	74.9	25.1	74.9
Ontario	734,916	527,629	207,287	71.8	28.2	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	71.2	28.8	69.2	30.8	69.2	30.8	69.8	30.2	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3
Prairie Provinces	214,497	162,994	51,503	76.0	24.0	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.5	24.5	80.7	19.3	80.7	19.3	80.7	19.3	80.7
Manitoba	97,842	71,889	25,953	73.6	26.4	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2	78.8	21.2	78.8	21.2	78.8
Saskatchewan	45,822	33,774	12,048	77.1	22.9	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6	81.4
Alberta	72,833	57,331	15,502	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0	83.0	17.0	83.0	17.0	83.0
British Columbia	168,164	132,350	35,814	78.7	21.3	79.4	20.6	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	79.7	20.3	79.7	20.3	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5	83.5	16.5	83.5	16.5	83.5
CANADA	1,793,921	1,339,281	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	76.5
(b) Cities																								
Montreal	269,335	181,661	87,674	67.4	32.6	66.4	33.6	66.4	33.6	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7	68.3	31.7	68.3	31.7	68.3
Quebec	29,977	21,676	8,301	72.3	27.7	69.9	30.1	69.9	30.1	68.5	31.5	68.8	31.2	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2	64.8	35.2	64.8	35.2	64.8
Toronto	244,810	155,566	89,244	62.7	37.3	60.4	39.6	60.4	39.6	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6	63.4	36.6	63.4	36.6	63.4
Ottawa	24,260	14,710	9,550	60.6	39.4	59.4	40.6	59.4	40.6	60.8	39.2	59.9	40.1	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2	62.8	37.2	62.8	37.2	62.8
Hamilton	56,701	39,304	17,397	69.3	30.7	67.3	32.7	67.3	32.7	67.1	32.9	67.5	32.5	67.5	32.5	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9	71.1	28.9	71.1	28.9	71.1
Windsor	23,047	17,200	5,847	74.8	25.4	80.9	19.1	80.9	19.1	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	86.1	14.9	86.1	14.9	86.1	14.9	86.1
Winnipeg	63,367	41,056	22,311	64.8	35.2	63.6	36.4	63.6	36.4	64.0	36.0	64.5	35.5	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8
Vancouver	78,658	56,248	22,410	71.5	28.5	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	70.1	29.9	71.6	28.4	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	78.7
Halifax	24,064	17,559	6,505	73.0	27.0	75.7	24.3	75.7	24.3	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2
Saint John	12,267	8,345	3,922	68.0	32.0	73.6	26.4	73.6	26.4	69.2	30.8	69.4	30.6	69.4	30.6	70.4	29.6	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1
Sherbrooke	8,993	5,366	3,627	59.9	40.1	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.7	40.3	59.7	40.3	59.7	40.3	60.4	39.6	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1
Three Rivers	9,006	6,636	2,370	73.7	26.3	69.9	30.1	69.9	30.1	71.6	28.4	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,698	10,722	5,976	64.2	35.8	63.1	36.9	63.1	36.9	61.9	38.1	63.9	36.1	63.9	36.1	64.4	35.6	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1
London	20,413	13,097	7,316	64.2	35.8	63.1	36.9	63.1	36.9	61.9	38.1	63.9	36.1	63.9	36.1	64.4	35.6	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1	27.9	72.1
Ft. William - Ft. Arthur	10,775	8,872	1,903	82.3	17.7	73.8	26.2	73.8	26.2	70.7	29.3	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7	72.3
Regina	10,286	6,966	3,320	58.0	42.0	57.2	42.8	57.2	42.8	54.9	45.1	55.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.0
Saskatoon	6,492	4,358	2,134	66.8	33.2	64.1	35.9	64.1	35.9	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0
Calgary	17,884	12,802	5,082	71.6	28.4	70.8	29.2	70.8	29.2	70.0	30.0	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	72.5
Edmonton	17,345	11,181	6,164	64.5	35.5	61.7	38.3	61.7	38.3	63.7	36.3	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3
Victoria	13,355	9,959	3,396	74.6	25.4	74.8	25.2	74.8	25.2	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.6
(c) Industries																								
Manufacturing	989,730	732,113	257,617	74.0	26.0	72.8	27.2	72.8	27.2	71.7	28.3	72.0	28.0	72.0	28.0	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3
Durable Goods 1/	461,018	397,345	63,673	86.2	13.8	85.3	14.7	85.3	14.7	81.2	18.8	80.6	19.4	80.6	19.4	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3	84.7	15.3	84.7	15.3	84.7
Non-Durable Goods	508,291	316,222	192,069	62.4	37.6	60.3	39.7	60.3	39.7	58.8	41.2	60.1	39.9	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6	61.4	38.6	61.4	38.6	61.4
Electric Light and Power	20,421	17,846	2,575	87.4	12.6	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6	87.0	13.0	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6	87.5	12.5	88.9	11.2	88.9	11.2	88.9	11.2	88.9
Logging	61,968	60,808	1,160	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2
Mining	67,631	65,705	1,926	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0	97.0	3.0	96.7	3.3	97.2	2.8	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0
Communications	33,179	14,675	18,503	44.2	55.8	43.2	56.8	43.2	56.8	44.5	55.5	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.3
Transportation	164,463	151,033	13,430	91.8	8.2	91.7	8.3	91.7	8.3	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0
Construction and Maintenance	169,798	156,315	13,483	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	97.3	2.7	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6
Services	52,467	22,266	30,201	42.4	57.6	40.7	59.3	40.7	59.3	41.8	58.2	41.3	58.7	41.3	58.7	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4
Trade	195,313	103,956	91,357	53.2	46.8	51.2	48.8	51.2	48.8	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.9	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3	54.7	45.3	54.7	45.3	54.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	1,306,872	417,677	75.8	24.2	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	77.3
Finance	69,372	32,409	36,963	46.7	53.3	46.0	54.0	46.0	54.0	46.1	53.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9	55.1	44.9	55.1	44.9	55.1
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	1,339,281	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	76.5

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and

nine leading industries were men.

For obvious reasons, the curtailment in industrial activity in the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1945, took place very largely in manufacturing, in which the reported personnel declined by 15.8 p.c., among men, the falling-off amounted to 13.1 p.c., and that among women to 22.5 p.c. Workers of the former sex constituted almost 60 p.c. of the total of approximately 185,200 employees released by manufacturing establishments in the year. It will be noted that the declines in manufacturing due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts before and after V-E and V-J Days were augmented by the important strike in the automotive industry, in effect in the latter months of 1945. This dispute involved male employees to a much greater extent than women workers.

A comparison of the number of employees laid off in manufacturing with the general loss of 145,900 in the nine leading industries indicates considerable improvement in the year in the non-manufacturing industries, in which additions of some 39,300 persons were reported. Of such workers, rather more than 90 p.c. were men.

The decrease in the number of women engaged in manufacturing plants affected particularly those employed in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which their ratio of 138 per 1,000 workers was lower than in any earlier survey made in connection with the monthly record of employment and payrolls. In the non-durable manufactured goods division a very large proportion of the workers laid off had been employed in the manufacture of chemical products for wartime use.

Geographically, a brief review of the situation reported at Oct. 1 of the year under review showed widespread reductions in employment for workers of both sexes. The largest losses as compared with the preceding year in the employment of women took place, as would be expected, in the great manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in each of which the ratio per 1,000 workers of both sexes at Oct. 1, 1945, was the lowest since 1942. The concentration of women workers in those two areas nevertheless continued high, 30.3 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment at the date under review being reported in the former, and 45.6 p.c. in the latter province. Only in New Brunswick and British Columbia were the proportions of women workers rather higher at the beginning of October in 1945, than had been the case in earlier surveys.

Firms in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, reported 264,734 women workers at Oct. 1, 1945; this was 58.2 p.c. of the Dominion total. Of all men in recorded employment, 39.2 p.c. were on the staffs of firms situated in the larger metropolitan centre areas. These proportions were somewhat lower than those of 59 p.c. and 41 p.c. in the case of female and male employees, respectively, indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. Recorded employment for men in the larger centres in the year fell by 8.8 p.c. and for women, by 13.9 p.c. These reductions exceeded those of 5.3 p.c. among males and 13.5 p.c. among females generally indicated in the Dominion in the same comparison.

The Changes in Sex Distribution of Workers in Manufacturing During the War.

As already stated, Table VII shows the changes in the proportions of women workers per 1,000 of both sexes in manufacturing as reported periodically from 1942, in comparison with the ratios indicated in 1939. The latter data, collected by the Annual Census of Industry, represent averages for the year, whereas the information collected in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls, relate to the situation existing on or about Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. Industrial activity at the former date is usually at a relatively low ebb, while that at Oct. 1 is frequently at the annual maximum, particularly in the case of women workers. Another possible element of incomparability in the two series lies in the fact that the Census returns relate to all manufacturing establishments without regard to number

Table VII.-- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942, With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

Industries	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1945						Current Surveys of Employment						Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939								
	Number of Employees			Proportion of			Apr. 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944			Oct. 1, 1943			Oct. 1, 1942		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	P.C.	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.
MANUFACTURING*	969,309	714,267	255,042	73.7	16.3		72.6	27.4	71.4	28.6		71.7	28.3	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0		
Animal products - edible	48,057	38,070	9,987	79.2	20.8		78.0	22.0	76.2	23.8		77.7	22.3	77.9	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6		
Fur and products	3,498	2,096	1,402	59.9	40.1		60.7	39.3	60.6	39.4		62.0	38.0	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5		
Leather and products	29,602	17,323	12,279	58.5	41.5		57.6	42.4	57.5	42.5		57.4	42.6	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.8	67.9	32.1		
Boots and shoes	18,207	10,143	8,064	55.7	44.3		55.2	44.8	55.0	45.0		55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.5	37.4		
Lumber and products	68,702	61,022	7,680	88.8	11.2		87.1	12.9	86.7	13.3		85.9	14.1	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1		
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	35,542	2,609	93.2	6.8		91.8	8.2	92.3	7.7		91.0	9.0	91.3	8.7	93.6	6.4	98.4	1.6		
Furniture	12,644	10,867	1,777	85.9	14.1		84.7	15.3	83.0	17.0		83.4	16.6	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	93.5	6.5		
Other lumber products	17,907	14,613	3,294	81.6	18.4		79.8	20.2	79.2	21.8		78.7	21.3	78.5	21.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0		
Plant products - edible	67,527	40,827	26,700	60.5	39.5		62.4	37.6	58.0	42.0		62.4	37.6	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0	72.7	27.3		
Pulp and paper products	92,561	71,598	20,963	77.4	22.6		76.2	23.8	76.3	23.7		75.6	24.4	76.6	23.4	79.6	20.4	83.4	16.6		
Pulp and paper	41,009	38,121	2,888	93.0	7.0		92.3	7.7	92.1	7.9		92.0	8.0	92.2	7.8	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7		
Paper products	17,657	10,364	7,293	58.7	41.3		57.6	42.4	57.2	42.8		55.3	44.7	56.9	43.1	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7		
Printing and publishing	33,895	23,110	10,785	68.2	31.8		67.4	32.6	67.3	32.7		67.6	32.4	67.8	32.2	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2		
Rubber products	21,834	15,366	6,468	70.4	29.6		68.0	32.0	67.1	32.9		68.0	32.0	65.2	34.8	65.9	34.1	70.4	29.6		
Textile products	138,608	56,285	82,323	40.6	59.4		40.0	60.0	39.9	60.1		40.2	59.8	40.0	60.0	42.3	57.7	48.9	51.1		
Thread, yarn and cloth	43,672	27,732	15,940	55.8	44.2		54.8	45.2	54.6	45.4		54.4	45.6	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8		
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	12,081	9,662	55.6	44.4		54.3	45.7	53.7	46.3		54.1	45.9	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.6	35.4		
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,376	6,599	5,777	53.3	46.7		52.8	47.2	52.5	47.5		52.4	47.6	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7		
Artificial silk & silk goods	11,752	6,987	4,765	59.5	40.5		57.6	42.4	57.9	42.1		57.2	42.8	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2		
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	7,391	15,183	32.7	67.3		31.8	68.2	31.4	68.6		32.2	67.8	32.5	67.5	35.9	64.1	35.6	60.4		
Garments & personal furnishings	50,806	14,188	36,618	27.9	72.1		28.2	71.8	28.8	71.2		29.0	71.0	28.4	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.6		
Other textile products	15,556	6,994	8,562	42.5	57.5		42.6	57.4	41.5	58.5		42.1	57.9	42.6	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3		
Tobacco	10,456	4,056	6,398	38.8	61.2		35.2	64.8	31.4	68.6		37.1	62.9	33.2	66.8	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8		
Beverages	15,792	12,581	3,211	79.7	20.3		79.6	20.4	78.5	21.5		79.8	20.2	79.2	20.9	82.8	17.2	91.7	8.3		
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	33,051	13,865	70.4	29.6		64.4	35.6	60.4	39.6		61.2	38.8	59.9	40.1	64.6	35.4	76.3	23.7		
Clay, glass and stone products	16,693	13,169	3,524	78.9	21.1		77.8	22.2	77.2	22.8		77.7	22.3	78.8	21.2	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1		
Electrical apparatus	39,554	25,255	14,099	64.2	35.8		58.4	41.6	56.9	43.1		56.3	43.7	57.5	42.5	62.8	37.2	75.8	24.2		
Iron and steel products	293,735	263,555	30,180	89.7	10.3		85.9	14.1	83.7	16.3		83.2	16.8	83.3	16.7	86.6	13.4	94.0	6.0		
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,789	19,869	2,919	87.2	12.8		84.4	15.6	83.6	16.4		83.1	16.9	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.8	8.2		
Agricultural implements	11,599	10,706	893	92.3	7.7		85.2	14.8	83.9	16.1		82.5	17.5	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2		
Land vehicles & aircraft	102,451	93,538	8,913	91.3	8.7		85.2	14.8	82.1	17.9		82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	87.5	12.5	96.5	3.5		
Automobiles & parts	25,649	21,664	3,985	84.5	15.5		85.8	14.2	85.4	14.6		87.6	12.4	87.7	12.3	89.0	11.0	92.6	7.4		
Aircraft & parts	-	-	-	82.7	17.3		73.5	26.5	70.9	29.1		70.4	29.6	70.0	30.0	76.6	23.4	97.0	3.0		
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	44,457	41,922	2,535	94.3	5.7		94.0	6.0	93.2	6.8		92.3	7.7	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4		
Heating appliances	5,707	5,190	517	90.9	9.1		88.6	11.4	88.9	11.1		88.9	10.1	88.8	11.2	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8		
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	33,664	8,105	80.6	19.4		76.5	23.5	77.4	22.6		75.5	24.5	76.5	23.4	80.3	19.7	90.7	9.3		
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	14,989	1,558	90.6	9.4		80.3	9.5	90.0	9.8		90.0	10.0	90.1	9.9	92.7	7.3	94.4	5.6		
Miscellaneous	17,658	11,355	6,303	64.3	35.7		59.6	40.4	61.0	39.0		60.3	39.7	60.3	39.1	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8		

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

of employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to indicate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

In 1939, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes had been 220; the ratio shown by the firms co-operating in the Oct. 1, 1945, survey was considerably higher, at 263 per 1,000. It will be noted that although the employment of workers of both sexes reached its greatest volume at Oct. 1, 1943, the highest proportion of women was recorded a year later, when 286 in each 1,000 persons reported in manufacturing were females. Subsequent ratios were progressively lower.

The following table shows the changes from year to year in the proportions of females per 1,000 workers of both sexes engaged in manufacturing from 1937. The earlier figures are annual averages, taken from the Census of Industry, while the statistics of the monthly surveys depict the situation existing on or about the first of the indicated month. In this Table and Table VII, data for central electric stations are omitted from the manufacturing totals, but those in Table VI include such figures.

TABLE VIII.-- Proportions of Females per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing According to the--

		<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
Annual			
Average	1938	214	-
	1939	220	-
	1940	218	-
	1941	226	-
	1942	257	-
	1943	282	-
	1944	-	-
Reported			
as at			
Oct. 1,	1942	-	260
Oct. 1,	1943	-	282
Apr. 1,	1944	-	283
Oct. 1,	1944	-	286
Apr. 1,	1945	-	274
Oct. 1,	1945	-	263

From 214 per 1,000 employees in 1938, the proportion of females in the factory employment rose to 220 per 1,000 in 1939. The pronounced expansion in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in 1940 tended to lower this ratio, which fell in that year to 218, thence rising to 226 per 1,000 workers in 1941, and to 257 on the average, in 1942. At Oct. 1 of that year, the females in recorded employment made up 260 per 1,000 workers, according to the current survey; as already stated, the employment of women probably reaches its peak in the autumn, thus largely accounting for the difference between the annual average figure for 1942 and that at Oct. 1 of the same year. The ratio of females per 1,000 workers continued to rise in 1943 and 1944, when the Oct. 1 figures were 282 and 286 per 1,000, respectively. The decline indicated at Apr. 1, 1945, was partly seasonal in character, and partly due to curtailment in employment for women in munition plants; that at Oct. 1 reflected largely if not entirely the changed situation resulting from the termination of hostilities. Thus from 1939 to the autumn of 1944, there was a rise of some 30 p.c. in the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes engaged in manufacturing, but by Oct. 1, 1945, the increase amounted only to rather less than 20 p.c.

TABLE IX.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1945, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			
Month	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Month	
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls			
1941	June 1	100.0	100.0	\$25.49	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57	June 1, 1941
	July 1	102.8	103.6	25.60	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82	July 1
	Aug. 1	104.8	107.0	25.79	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	106.3	109.4	26.13	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	108.2	112.8	26.46	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	109.4	116.7	27.10	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	110.1	118.9	27.40	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1
1942	Jan. 1	108.2	112.0	26.27	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32	Jan. 1, 1942
	Feb. 1	107.9	117.9	27.73	108.2	118.3	27.62	113.8	126.0	28.39	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	107.8	118.8	27.99	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.68	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	107.9	120.8	28.47	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94	Apr. 1
	May 1	109.3	123.2	28.65	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	May 1
	June 1	112.0	124.7	28.27	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73	June 1
	July 1	114.5	128.7	28.55	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16	July 1
	Aug. 1	115.8	130.8	28.68	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	116.8	134.2	29.31	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	118.1	136.8	29.55	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	119.3	139.5	29.85	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	121.3	142.8	30.08	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17	Dec. 1
	Average	113.2	127.6	28.61	113.6	128.3	28.56	122.9	139.9	29.17	
1943	Jan. 1	119.5	130.9	28.01	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11	Jan. 1, 1943
	Feb. 1	117.9	138.3	30.00	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	30.74	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	31.13	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	Apr. 1
	May 1	116.1	138.5	30.60	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1
	June 1	117.9	142.1	30.93	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62	June 1
	July 1	119.5	144.3	30.99	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62	July 1
	Aug. 1	121.0	146.3	31.08	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	121.2	147.3	31.30	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	122.0	149.4	31.52	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	31.59	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	31.61	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86	Dec. 1
	Average	119.8	143.7	30.79	120.4	144.9	30.78	134.6	163.9	31.50	
1944	Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	29.77	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18	Jan. 1, 1944
	Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	31.76	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	32.26	118.8	149.1	32.37	134.8	172.2	33.23	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	32.37	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28	Apr. 1
	May 1	116.1	145.2	32.27	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	May 1
	June 1	117.6	145.1	31.83	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64	June 1
	July 1	119.5	147.0	31.75	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44	July 1
	Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	31.66	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	31.72	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	32.36	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	32.30	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	32.20	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35	Dec. 1
	Average	119.3	147.1	31.85	119.8	148.2	31.84	133.6	167.8	32.66	
1945	Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	30.18	118.1	138.1	30.10	126.6	147.1	30.22	Jan. 1, 1945
	Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	32.18	117.2	146.4	32.15	128.0	162.6	33.06	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	32.81	116.7	148.8	32.81	127.6	164.7	33.56	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	32.06	115.8	144.1	32.00	126.7	158.7	32.55	Apr. 1
	May 1	114.8	144.7	32.58	114.9	145.4	32.55	125.4	161.9	33.59	May 1
	June 1	114.7	142.7	32.15	114.8	143.3	32.10	124.4	157.2	32.88	June 1
	July 1	114.8	143.9	32.37	114.9	144.5	32.32	123.2	156.3	32.94	July 1
	Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	32.14	114.6	143.0	32.09	121.5	152.9	32.73	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	32.11	113.2	141.1	32.06	118.2	148.0	32.58	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	32.16	110.5	137.8	32.08	112.1	140.4	32.54	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	32.03	112.1	139.3	31.95	110.9	139.3	32.64	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	31.73	113.4	139.5	31.63	109.6	136.7	32.44	Dec. 1
	Average	114.6	142.1	32.04	114.7	142.6	31.99	121.2	152.1	32.65	

During the war years, there was expansion in the great majority of manufacturing industries; the most notable gains for workers of both sexes were, of course, indicated in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and chemical plants. In each of these, the ratio of women per 1,000 workers reached a position decidedly above the pre-war level; the declines during 1945 in the numbers, and usually in the proportions of females, did not suffice to lower employment for such workers to its 1939 volume.

PART 2.

I.- STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

Introduction.

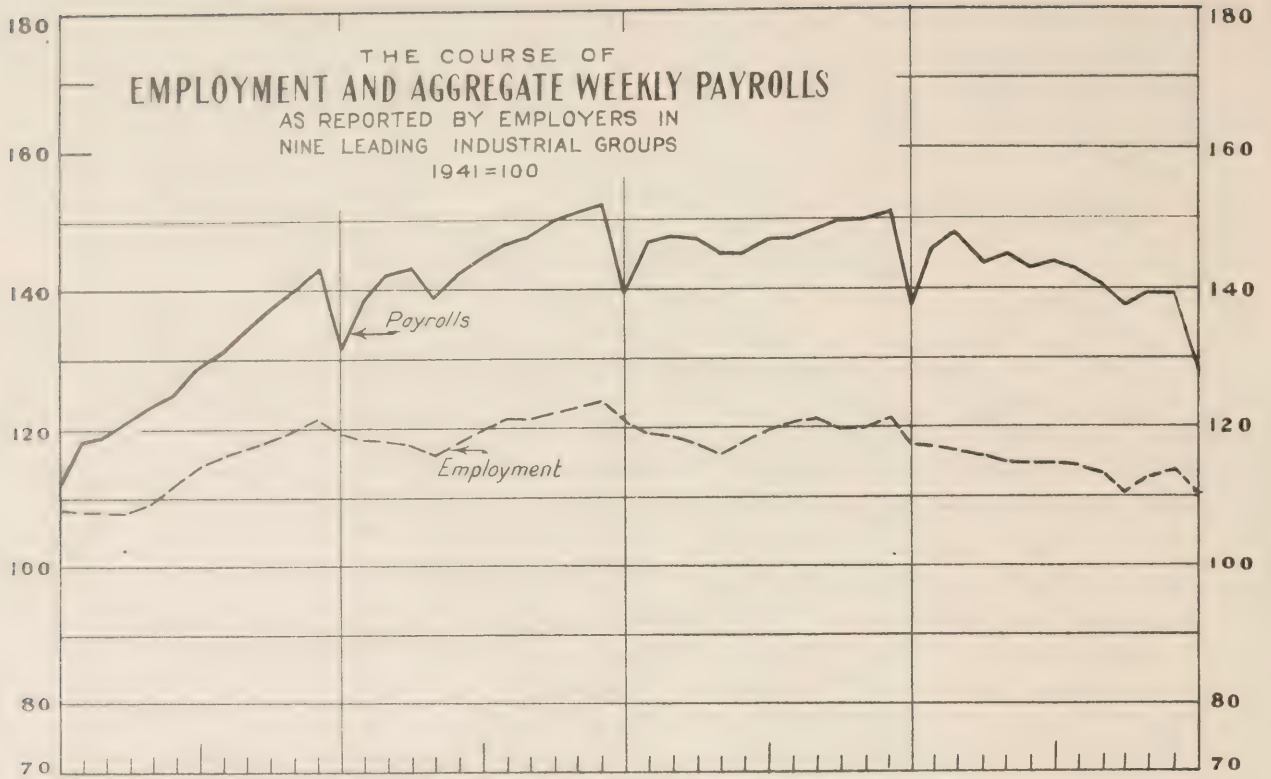
The current record of weekly payrolls as reported by employers with staffs of 15 persons and over was established by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the spring of 1941, to complement the monthly data on employment which are available since 1920. Although the current statistics of payrolls were first collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, the record is considered as commencing with June 1 of that year, for the reason that the material obtained in the first and second inquiries was incomplete in the case of several important industries. Soon after the institution of the payroll statistics, it became evident that the figure would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers so as to provide comparisons over periods of some duration. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished at that date have been reduced and extended for the purpose. To provide comparisons of the monthly

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Monthly Statistics of Payrolls.

The questionnaire used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the months, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods; the payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Incentive and production bonuses are also included. The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping.

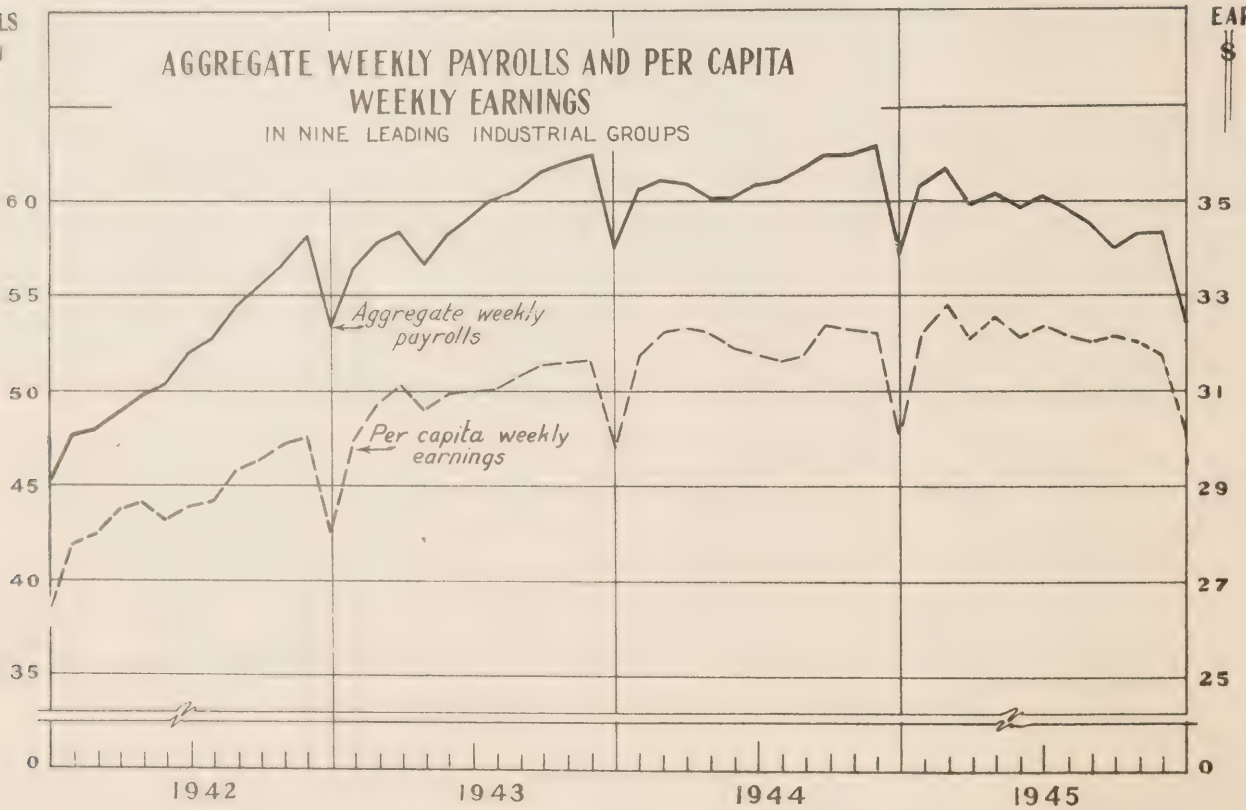
In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of salaried employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the former surveys, as a result of the collection of the statistics of payrolls, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



PAYROLLS
MILLION

EARNINGS



trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926-100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as on the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, the index numbers of employment on the latter base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

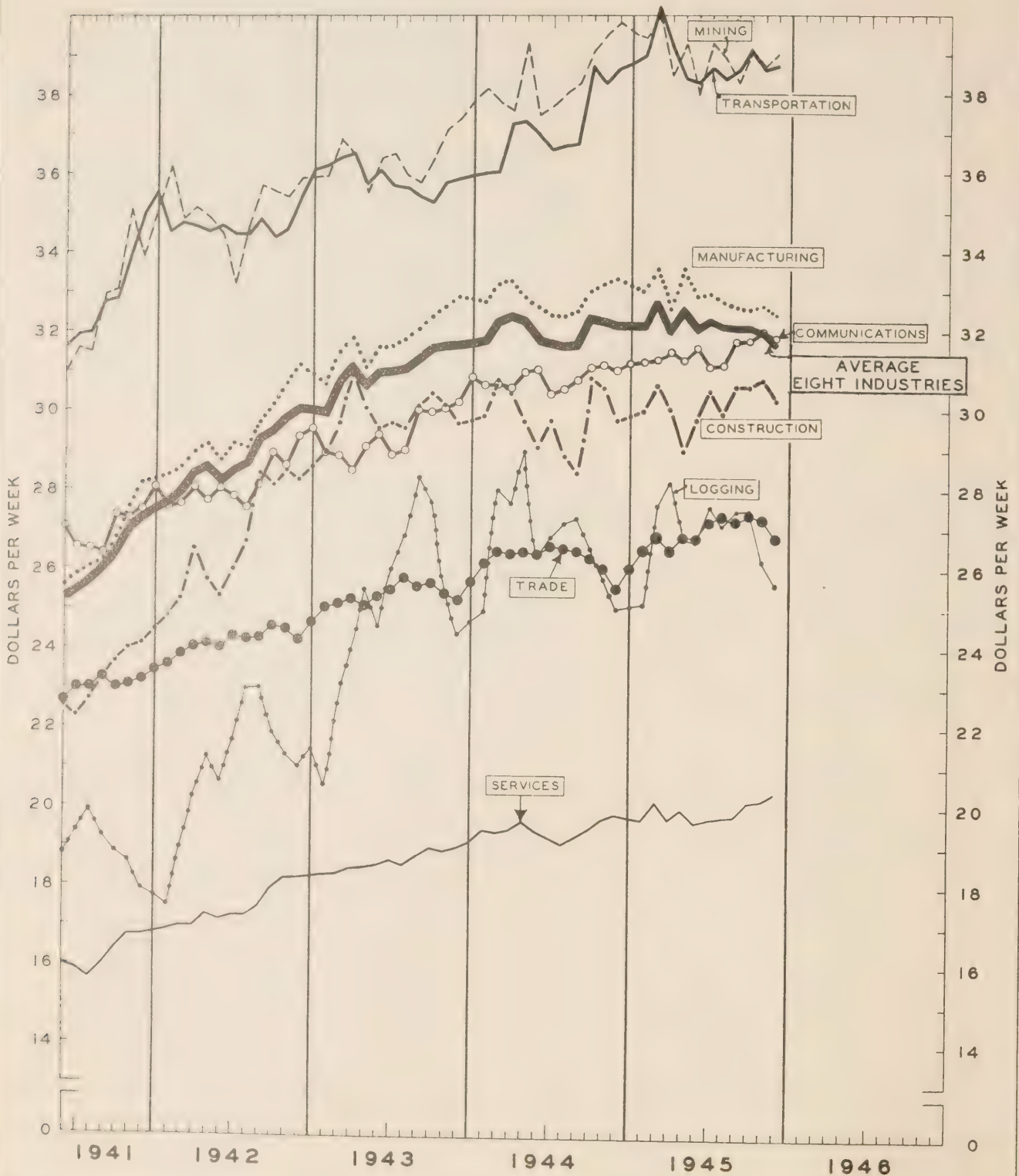
The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 summarizes the data reported in 1944 and 1945, provincially, and in the leading cities and the major industrial groups. In Table IX are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from 1941. A description of the method followed in tabulating the statistics of payrolls appears in the footnote on page 65. Tables at the back of this Annual Review contain index numbers of payrolls and of employment on the June 1, 1941 base, for the Dominion, the economic areas and the larger cities, annually in the period 1942-45, and quarterly in 1945, while Table 8 gives for the same years and dates, average weekly earnings in a lengthy list of industries.

The personnel of the establishments in the eight leading industries co-operating in the current surveys of employment and payrolls during 1945 included 1,787,751 men and women, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$57,178,954. Including those in financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment averaged 1,855,300, and the payrolls, \$59,443,292 per week; the latter indicates an annual payroll of \$3,091,051,200 distributed in the year under review by leading establishments in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance. As compared with 1944, there were reductions of 3.8 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls reported in the eight leading industries, and of 3.4 p.c. in the nine major divisions, as compared with those of 4.3 and four p.c., respectively, in the numbers employed in the same industries.

The average weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups amounted to \$31.99 in 1945, while in the nine groups, the average was \$32.04; in 1944, the mean in the eight leading industries was \$31.84, and in the nine leading divisions, \$31.85, while the 1943 figure were \$30.78 and \$30.79, respectively, and those in 1942, \$28.56 and \$28.61, respectively. There was thus a slight increase, amounting to 0.5 p.c., in the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger establishments in 1945 as compared with the preceding year, while the gains over 1943 and 1942 were more pronounced, being 3.9 p.c. and 12 p.c., respectively. From June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was established, to Dec. 1, 1945, the reported aggregate of weekly payrolls in the eight major industrial divisions rose by 39.5 p.c. and the number of employees by 13.4 p.c.; if the figures for financial institutions are included, the general advance amounted to 39.3 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and to 13.6 p.c. in the case of the workers. When industrial activity, expressed terms of employment, was at its maximum at Dec. 1, 1943, the index numbers of employment and payrolls exceeded those indicated at the same date two years later by 10 p.c.; these percentages relate to the eight leading industries. The declines from the peak in the nine divisions were somewhat less, being 8.3 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and 8.5 p.c. in the case of the employees.

Although the maximum figures of payrolls and employment were reached late in 1943, the highest average earnings were recorded early in 1945, the per capita figure of \$32.81 which was reported at Mar. 1 of the year under review being the greatest in the period of observation. With changes in the industrial distribution

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



DATA: D.B.S.

RESEARCH DIVISION, W.P.T.B.

of workers and curtailment of overtime work following the cessation of hostilities, the average earnings generally decreased, and by the end of the year, the means had fallen from the peak by \$1.18 and \$1.08 per week in the case of the eight and the nine major industrial divisions, respectively. The general per capita figures at Dec. 1, 1945, were below the annual average for the year, being also lower than those at the same date in 1944.

The aggregates and averages given in this Annual Review reflect the earnings of extremely large proportions of the wage-earners population in the Dominion; it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional workers and persons on commission), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, as, for example, agricultural and domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses where earnings frequently are low. As a result of the war, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would normally be the case.

II.- The Distribution of the Weekly Payrolls and of the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1944 and 1945.

From the data contained in Table I on page 2 of this review, it is evident that in most cases, there was a relatively even distribution of employees and payrolls between the provinces, the leading cities and industries during 1945, repeating the experience in 1944 and 1943; in general, the disparities existing in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the various units of population were due in the main to the industrial distribution of the workers reported therein. The sex and age distributions also exercise considerable influence, although in more recent years this was minimized by wartime conditions. Still another factor is the amount of overtime or of short time which may be reported, while the incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city will also, contribute to the disparities which may be shown; for instance, in Windsor, the prolonged dispute in the automotive industry had an extremely marked effect upon the city, the provincial and the general payrolls during the year under review, as well as upon the industrial data.

Among the provinces, the greatest disparity in the ratios of employees and payrolls is found in Quebec, in which was situated 30.6 p.c. of the recorded workers, whose earnings made up 29.3 p.c. of the reported disbursements in 1945. In that province, unusually high proportions of the wage-earners are employed in logging and lumbering, (ordinarily carried on in rural areas and in the smaller centres of population), while the textile and other light manufacturing industries also provide work for greater-than-average percentages of the indicated working forces; in such industries, the percentage of women workers is traditionally high, a fact which is reflected in the payment of rates which are frequently below the general average. In Ontario, were situated 41.3 p.c. of the Dominion total of persons in recorded employment during 1945, when the payrolls of such workers constituted 42 p.c. of the indicated disbursements. British Columbian establishments, paying out 10 p.c. of the salaries and wages reported in the year under review, provided employment for 9.2 p.c. of the working force.

During 1945, the firms furnishing data in the eight leading cities taken as a unit disbursed 44.8 p.c. of the weekly payrolls currently reported throughout the Dominion, and provided work for 44.5 p.c. of the aggregate number of persons in recorded employment. These proportions were rather lower than those of 46.7 p.c. and 46.1 p.c. indicated in the case of the disbursements and the employees, respectively, in 1944. In the preceding year, 45.9 p.c. of the employees were situated in the eight larger centres, and their earnings had constituted 46.8 p.c. of the total

1/ For a discussion of the coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, obtained in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls.

reported payrolls. The weekly earnings in these cities in the year under review averaged \$32.22, as compared with the Canada mean of \$31.99. When the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the metropolitan areas are considered, the difference of 23 cents in the latest averages is less than would be expected; in 1944 and 1943, the disparities were rather larger, at 45 cents and 60 cents, respectively. The diminution in the discrepancy between the cities' figure and that in the Dominion as a whole in 1945 as compared with preceding years, is probably a result of the lessening in overtime work in war plants, which particularly affected establishments in the larger centres of population. The fact that in each of the years for which data are available the disparity in the per capita figures has been relatively small, is no doubt largely due to the effect of the comparatively high wages in mining and certain other industries ordinarily located in the smaller centres of population; on the other hand, the concentration of women workers usually found in the larger cities is a factor operating to reduce the average earnings therein.

The third section of Table I deals with the industrial aspect, showing that in 1945, manufacturing provided work for 59.8 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the Dominion, and disbursed 61 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls of the co-operating establishments. In 1944, 63.5 p.c. of the staffs were employed in factories, which paid 65.2 p.c. of the recorded salaries and wages, while in 1943, the ratio had been 64.9 p.c. in the case of the employees, and 65.4 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. As elsewhere stated, the reduction in activity in manufacturing during the year under review produced a more normal distribution as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes according to pre-war standards, than had existed for some time.

The table also reveals a somewhat more usual division of workers and payrolls between the light and the heavy manufacturing industries than in recent years. Thus, 30.2 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment were reported in the production of durable manufactured goods in 1945, and received 33.8 p.c. of the indicated salaries and wages, while in the non-durable division were situated 28.5 p.c. of the workers, whose earnings formed 26 p.c. of the total disbursements. In the preceding year, 34.8 p.c. of the recorded employees were classed in the heavy manufactured goods industries, which distributed 39.2 p.c. of the indicated payrolls in the eight leading industrial divisions. In the case of the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the proportions in 1944 had been 27.7 p.c. of the employees, and 24.8 p.c. of the salaries and wages. It is also interesting to note that in 1939 the heavy manufacturing industries had provided work for rather more than 20 p.c. of the total working force reported in the monthly surveys.

As in earlier years for which data are available, the payrolls disbursed in mining and transportation during 1945 were disproportionately large in relation to the reported number of workers. This resulted in the main from generally high wage-rates, associated also with the employment of predominantly male staffs; overtime work was also a factor. On the other hand, the persons reported in logging, construction, services and trade were paid somewhat disproportionately small shares of the aggregate salaries and wages. In the first two, the reported staffs are very largely male, but the rates of labour turnover are usually high, and other factors affect the situation, notably the intermittent nature of the work, dependent to a considerable extent upon weather conditions. In construction, the employment of considerable numbers of unskilled workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance tends to lower the industry's proportion of the total payrolls; in 1945, these two groups employed some 68 p.c. of the total persons reported in construction as a whole. It will be noted that the average in building construction in each year for which data are available has been above-average. The peculiar circumstances affecting the statistics in logging have been dealt with in Section 1 on page 27. In services and trade, there are large proportions of female labour, a situation which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes; considerable numbers of part-time workers in some establishments in these industries also tend to keep the

earnings at a relatively low level. Another factor in the case of services is the practice of providing board and lodging for many of those employed in hotels and restaurants, the employees of which constitute a large proportion of the reported personnel of the establishments co-operating in the service division. The ratios of employees and payrolls in communications were relatively even, the industry employing 1.8 p.c. of the staffs of all reporting firms in the eight leading industries, and an almost equal proportion of the indicated salaries and wages.

III.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, by Industries, in the Dominion, the Economic Areas and the Leading Cities, Annually, 1942-1945, and Quarterly, in 1945.

Annual index numbers of employment and payrolls in the last four years together with quarterly data for 1945, are given in Tables 5, 6 and 7, for a considerable list of industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and the eight leading cities, respectively. In these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their 1926 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to afford comparison with the payroll data.

Generally speaking, the losses in payrolls during 1945, like those in employment, were largely confined to manufacturing; in most areas, and in Canada as a whole, mining was also quieter. On the whole, the trends in the remaining branches of industry were favourable, as the release of men and women from the Armed Forces and from munitions work permitted the employment of greater numbers and of more efficient workers in such groups. Within the manufacturing division, the falling-off from 1944 was limited to plants which had been wholly or largely engaged on war work. Thus the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product and certain divisions of the lumber-using industries showed curtailment. In the remaining industries for which data are given in Table 5, the index numbers of payrolls were higher, as were those of employment. In most cases, the 1945 figures of salaries and wages in the different branches of manufacturing, apart from those enumerated above, were the highest in the comparatively brief record. In regard to the losses in the iron and steel-using industries, it should be recalled that the prolonged dispute during 1945 in the automotive division had a decided effect upon the situation.

Except in the Prairie Area, the general payrolls reported in the year under review by firms in all provinces were lower than in 1944; this is illustrated in Table 6. To repeat what has already been stated in the case of the Dominion figures, the losses took place very largely in manufacturing, and within that division, were mainly restricted to establishments which had been engaged in war work. There was widespread improvement in most of the non-manufacturing industries; the exceptions were mining in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces, construction in the Maritime Area and British Columbia, and logging in British Columbia.

The final tables in this group give the data for the leading industrial cities, in which were situated 44.5 p.c. of the Dominion total of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries in 1945, and in which were disbursed 44.8 p.c. of the reported payrolls in the same year. The experience in these metropolitan areas, obviously, was much the same as that in the Dominion as a whole, there having been pronounced curtailment in employment and payrolls in establishments which had been engaged on war work, with an upward movement in those branches of manufacturing regarded as non-essential during the war, and also in the non-manufacturing industries which had likewise suffered from shortages of labour in recent years. Thus in all cities there were impressive losses in manufacturing as a whole, resulting in most cases from the recession in iron and steel plants. In Quebec City, Toronto and Winnipeg, there were also important reductions in chemical factories, and in Toronto and Hamilton, in electrical apparatus and machinery production.

IV.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported in 1942-1945, with Quarterly Figures in 1945.

Table 8 shows the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in a lengthy list of industries, on an annual basis from 1942, with quarterly data in 1945. The monthly trends of average earnings in the eight leading industries from the summer of 1941 are depicted in the graph on page 68.

It is interesting to note from Table 8 that despite declines in the hours generally worked, the annual average weekly earnings in a great many of the industries listed were higher in the 12 months under review than in 1944 or earlier years, the exceptions being most branches of the iron and steel group, the miscellaneous manufactured goods industry, electric light and power and building construction. Factors producing the upward movement in a majority of the industries listed were (1) the retention of the more efficient and highly skilled workers in cases where employment was declining and the release of employees of marginal efficiency in all industries, whether active or inactive (2) greater activity in many divisions which had been short-staffed during the war (3) diminution in the extent of part-time work and in absenteeism (4) the employment of increasingly large proportions of men, and (5) the granting of higher wage rates in considerable numbers of establishments. On the other hand, the curtailment in overtime work in many industries was a factor tending to lower the average earnings. The transfer of workers from the more highly-paid to the less highly-paid industries which materially affected the aggregate payroll disbursements, had for obvious reasons a more evident effect upon the general average of earnings in manufacturing as a whole and upon the all-industries' figures, than upon the average in any given industry.

In most cases, the increases in the average weekly earnings referred to in the preceding paragraph were moderate, being, in general, substantially smaller than those which had been reported in 1944 over 1943, and in 1943 over 1942. Only in the chemical, garment and personal furnishing and tobacco manufacturing, coal-mining, telegraph operation, railway operation, railway construction and maintenance, miscellaneous services (chiefly laundries and dry cleaning establishments), banks and trust companies and brokerage divisions did the earnings in the year under review exceed by \$1.00 per week or more those indicated in the preceding 12 months.

During 1942 and 1943, the greatest average earnings were indicated at Dec. 1, coinciding with the peak of employment recorded in those years. This situation was abnormal, resulting from wartime conditions. In 1944, the Apr. 1 mean was the highest, while industrial activity continued generally to expand up to Dec. 1. In the 12 months under review, the maximum average was indicated at Mar. 1, when the mean, at \$32.81, exceeded the annual average by 82 cents; the high point in employment had been recorded at Jan. 1, and that of payrolls, at Mar. 1. The figure of average earnings in 1945 was also the maximum in the period for which data are available, being 44 cents above the previous high figure of \$32.37 reported at Apr. 1, 1944.

During 1945, the highest per capita figures were reported in steam railway operation, the mining of metallic ores and automobile manufacturing; in these industries, the proportions of male workers substantially exceed the average, while overtime work in some instances was an important factor. At the other end of the scale, some employees in hotels and restaurants, hosiery and knitting mills, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, boot and shoe and garment and personal furnishings factories. In these, the proportions of female labour are high, in some cases part-time work enters into the situation. In hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are provided for many workers, a factor for which allowance can not be made in these statistics. This is also the case in the logging industry, for which the collection of data on employment and payrolls presents peculiar difficulty, largely as a result

of the method of payment used in many camps. In these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but final settlement is made only when the bushman has completed his period of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is probably greater variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas than is found in any other industry. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1945, the averages reported ranged from \$22.44 in Quebec to \$42.99 in British Columbia, the Dominion mean being \$25.35. As already stated, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at the end of the season is very frequently found in Quebec, for which the currently-tabulated figures may therefore tend to under-estimate the average wages and salaries received.

Increase in Earnings during the War.- A comparison of the average weekly earnings at June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was established, with those indicated at the cessation of hostilities in Europe is interesting. The trend in the intervening period was very generally favourable, in spite of an important degree of dilution of labour, the advance in the eight leading industries being from \$25.25 at June 1, 1941, to \$32.10 at the same date four years later. The difference amounted to 27.1 p.c.; the increase in recorded employment in the same comparison was 14.8 p.c., and that in the aggregate weekly payrolls, 43.3 p.c. A comparison as at V-J Day shows a rise of 27 p.c. in the average earnings, accompanying those of 13.2 p.c. in the number of employees and 41.1 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

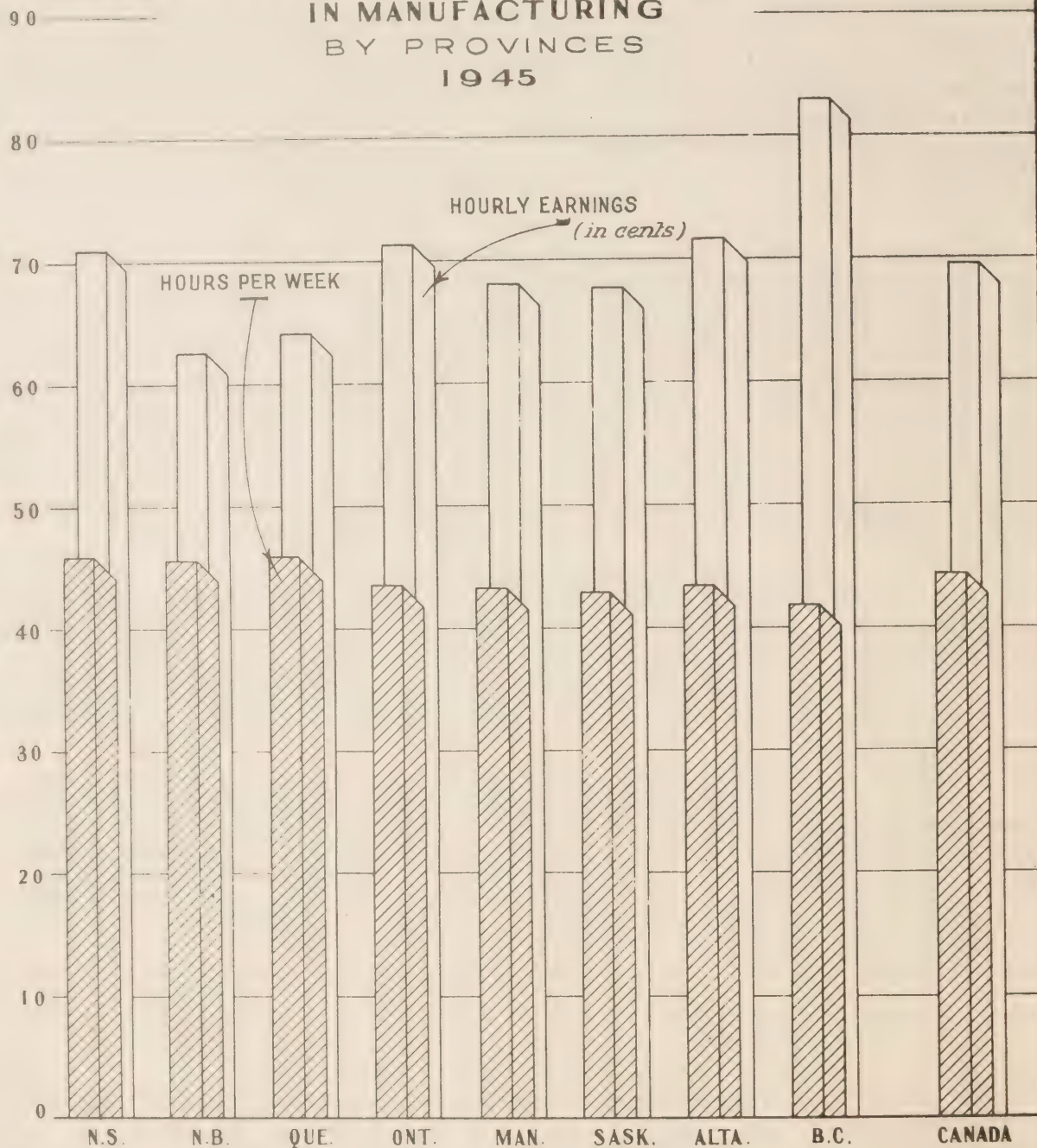
In manufacturing, the growth in the average weekly earnings from the institution of the monthly payroll statistics to the end of the war was even more marked, the figure of \$25.57 at June 1, 1941, rising to \$32.88 at the same date in 1945, or by 28.6 p.c.; the increase just after V-J Day amounted to 27.4 p.c.; these comparisons are based upon the totals for manufacturing including central electric stations. (A brief discussion of the trends of earnings in manufacturing during the war appears on page 61).

The average weekly earnings in the following industrial divisions during 1945 exceeded those reported in manufacturing as a whole: pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, iron and steel (in all branches listed in Table 8 except heating appliances), non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous non-metallic products. The employees in these groups constituted 38.5 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing during the year under review.

V. Statistics of Average Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings.

The collection of monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings was instituted late in 1944 in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls. As is explained in the definitions given in the explanation on page 77, the statistics of hourly earnings are available only for wage-earners for whom records of hours worked are kept, thus relating in the main to those who are paid at hourly rates. As a result of this necessary restriction, the number of persons for whom information is published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings is smaller than the number for whom statistics are given in the current reports on employment and payrolls, which include data for salaried employees and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates as well as for hourly-rated wage-earners. In 1945, the wage-earners

**AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK
AND
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED
IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1945**



in factories for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported averaged 797,699, constituting some 76 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in that year. In general, material on man-hours is available for smaller proportions of workers in the non-manufacturing industries than is the case in the factory group, fewer of the employees being paid by the hour. The final column in table 3 on page 97 shows the industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings were available in 1945; the table also shows the average hours worked and the average hourly earnings in the weeks ending Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, together with the annual averages for 1945.

The table (No. X) on page 77 contains the monthly figures of average hours worked and average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1945, together with a recapitulation of the average weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners reported monthly in the same period in this table, the figures exclude electric light and power.

From the latter part of 1944, there was a decided decline in the weekly average of hours worked in manufacturing. It is no doubt true, as well as more extensive overtime work in the latter part of 1944 than was the case 12 months later, there was also more absenteeism, and a higher proportion of part-time work, so that the falling-off in the reported averages of hours worked during the period of observation by the regular full-time staffs in many establishments probably exceeds the decline of about an hour and a half indicated in manufacturing as a whole. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the reduction in the year was rather greater, amounting to 1.7 hours at Nov. 1, and to two hours at Dec. 1, 1945. On the other hand, the hours worked in the production of light manufactured goods fell only slightly, from 45.3 and 45.5 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1944, respectively, to 44.6 at Nov. 1, and also at Dec. 1, 1945.

The hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole in the year under review were affected by several opposing factors, unequal in weight. Thus reductions in premium overtime work, and changes in the industrial distribution of workers, (mainly from the relatively high-pay to the relatively low-pay divisions), tended to lower the general average, while the payment of increased wage-rates in several important industries, accompanied in many cases by the establishment of a shorter working week, together with the release of the less-efficient employees, operated to raise the averages. As a result of these and other factors, the earnings fell from 70.3 cents per hour at Nov. 1 and 70.5 cents at Dec. 1 of 1944, to 67.5 cents and 67 cents at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1945, respectively. The average weekly earnings of the typical hourly-rated wage-earner declined from \$32.55 and \$32.64, respectively, at the beginning of November and December of the former year, to \$30.11 at Nov. 1 and \$30.02 at Dec. 1 in 1945; it should be noted that the existence of an important dispute in the automotive industry had a considerable effect upon the general average of earnings in manufacturing during the period from mid-September to the latter part of December. This strike tended to intensify the effect of the changing industrial distribution, the extent of which is indicated by the fact that at Dec. 1, 1944, 56.7 p.c. of the wage-earners for whom current statistics of hourly earnings are available were classified in the durable manufactured goods industries, and 12 months later had fallen to 47.3 p.c. At the former date, the earnings indicated in this class had averaged 77.9 cents per hour, and the hours, 46.9 per week, as compared with averages of 60.4 cents per hour and 45.5 per week in the light manufacturing industries, in which were then reported 43.3 p.c. of the total hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing. At Dec. 1 of the year under review, the hourly earnings of workers engaged in the heavy manufacturing industries had fallen to 74 cents per hour and the hours to 44.9 per week, while in the non-durable goods division, the general rate was 60.6 cents per hour, and the hours, 44.6 per week. In the latter group were employed 52.7 p.c. of indicated hourly-rated wage-earners at the end of 1945.

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

1945

AVERAGE
HOURS &
AV HOURLY
EARNINGS
(per worker)

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

AVERAGE HOURLY
EARNINGS

AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED

MANU-
FACTURING

DURABLE
MANUFACTURED
GOODS

NON-DURABLE
MANUFACTURED
GOODS

PULP
&
PAPER

TEXTILE
PRODUCTS

IRON
& STEEL
PRODUCTS

NON-FERROUS
METAL
PRODUCTS

CHEMICAL
PRODUCTS

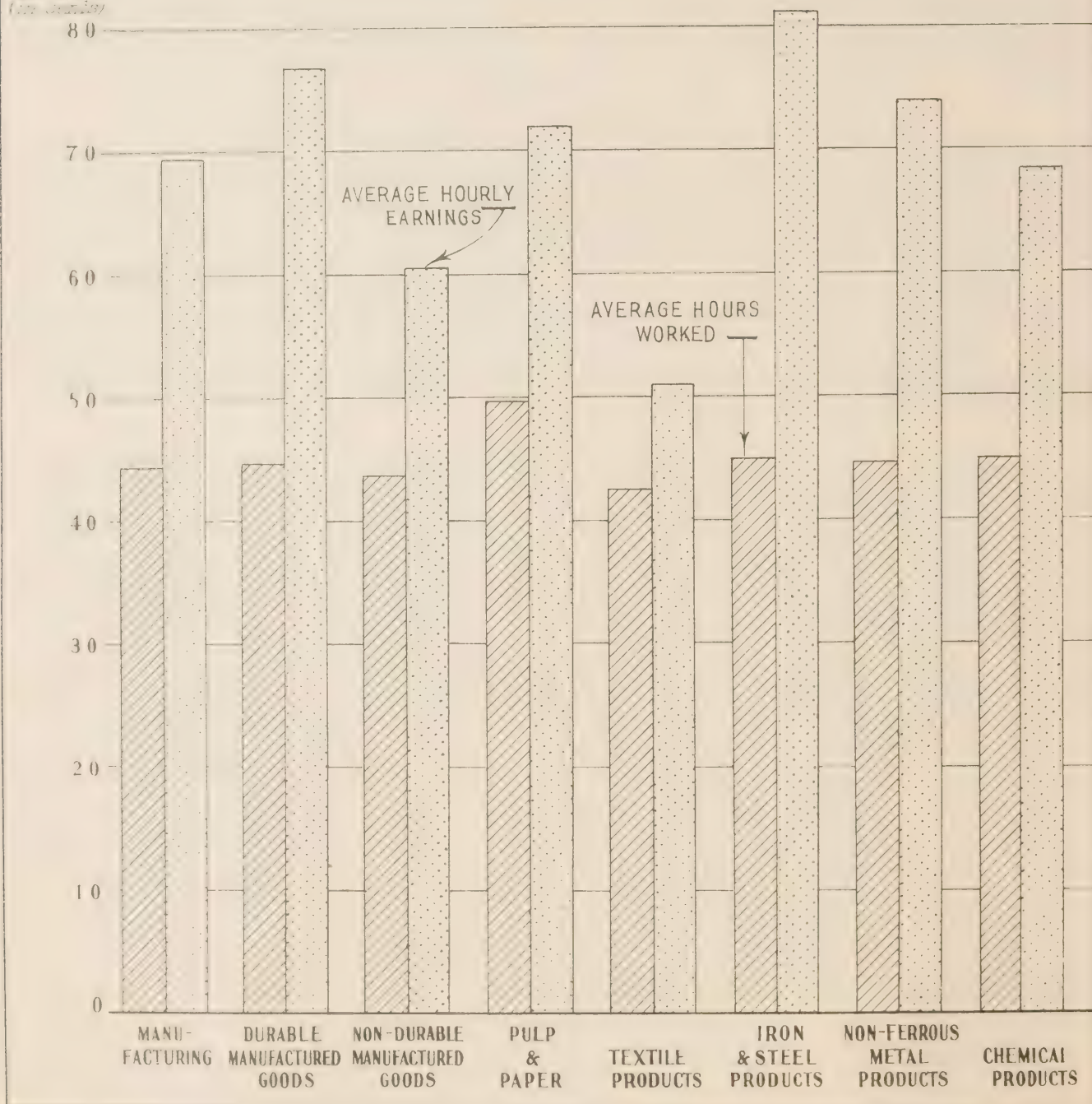


TABLE X . - AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING^{1/} AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE-EARNERS, NOV. 1, 1944 - DEC. 1, 1945.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	70.3	\$32.55	\$33.13
Dec. 1	46.2	70.5	32.64	33.29
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	70.0	27.72	30.11
Feb. 1	45.4	70.1	31.83	32.98
Mar. 1	45.8	70.1	32.11	33.50
*Apr. 1	43.6	70.4	30.69	32.48
May 1	45.5	70.5	32.08	33.51
June 1	44.3	70.3	31.14	32.81
July 1	44.3	70.1	31.05	32.91
Aug. 1	44.3	69.5	30.79	32.65
Sept. 1	44.1	69.2	30.52	32.51
Oct. 1	44.7	67.8	30.31	32.45
Nov. 1	44.9	67.5	30.31	32.55
Dec. 1	44.3	67.0	30.02	32.32

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS USED IN THE MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS STATISTICS.

Wage-Earners.— Employers are asked to furnish statistics of man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners most commonly excluded are route drivers, truck men, piece workers in many but not all establishments, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the number of workers for whom statistics are given above and in Table 9, is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects.

Man-Hours.— The statistics of man hours include overtime, as well as the hours worked by part time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.— The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes (unemployment insurance, etc.) they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplications of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.— Statistics of man hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period. Such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

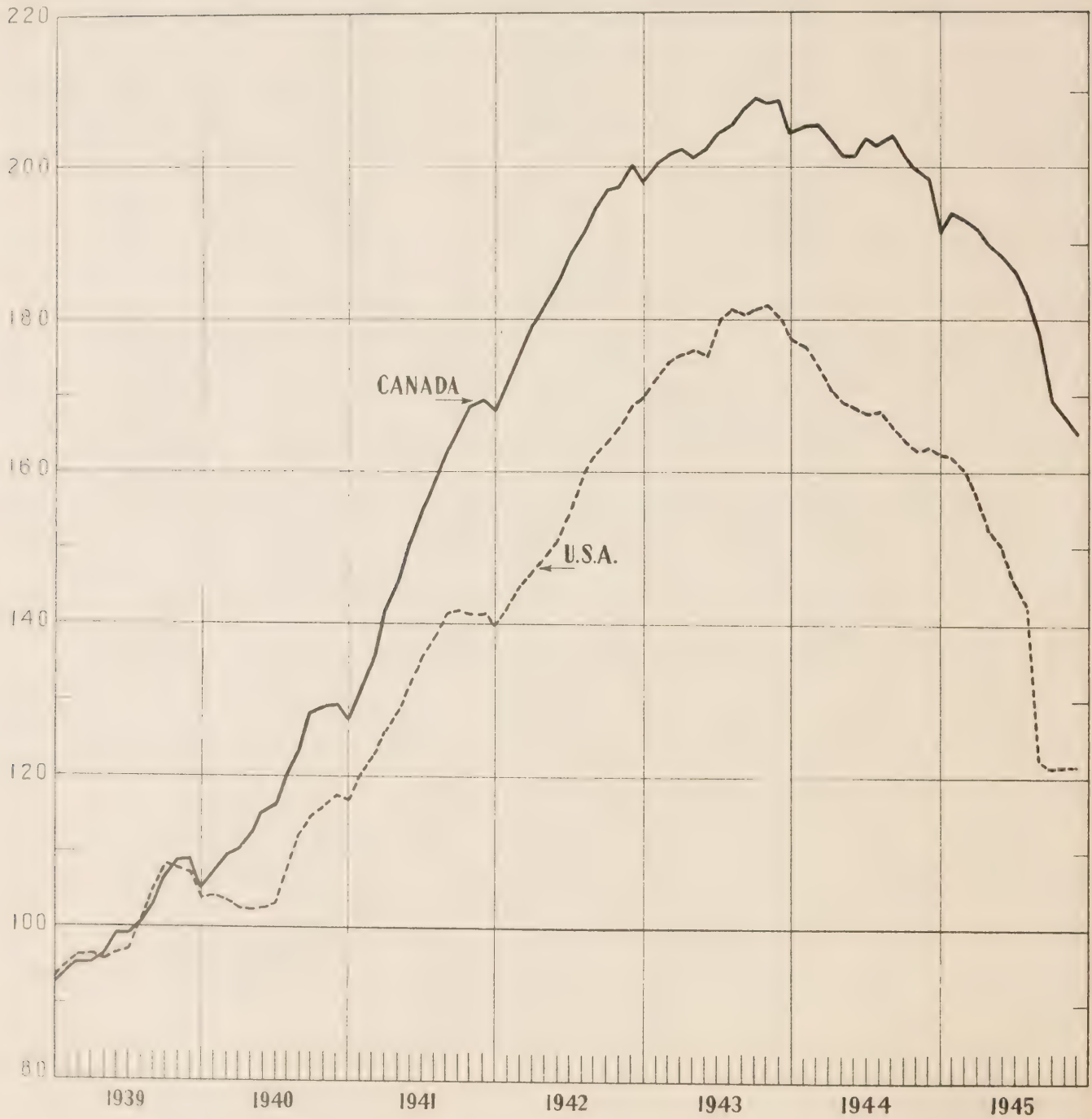
^{1/}Excluding Electric Light and Power.

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1.

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939 - 1945

1939=100



In connection with the general decline of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the weekly average of hours worked in manufacturing as a whole throughout the Dominion between Dec. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1945, accompanied by that of 3.5 cents in the hourly average earnings, it may be noted that, according to the more or less comparable data published in the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labour, the decreases in the same period in the United States amounted to 4.1 hours per week and 4.5 cents per hour. The American weekly average of earnings fell from \$47.44 in the week of Dec. 15, 1944, to \$41.40 a year later, or by 12.7 p.c. In the case of the Canadian average, there was a decline of eight p.c., the weekly wages falling from \$32.64 at Dec. 1, 1944, to \$30.02 at the beginning of December, 1945.

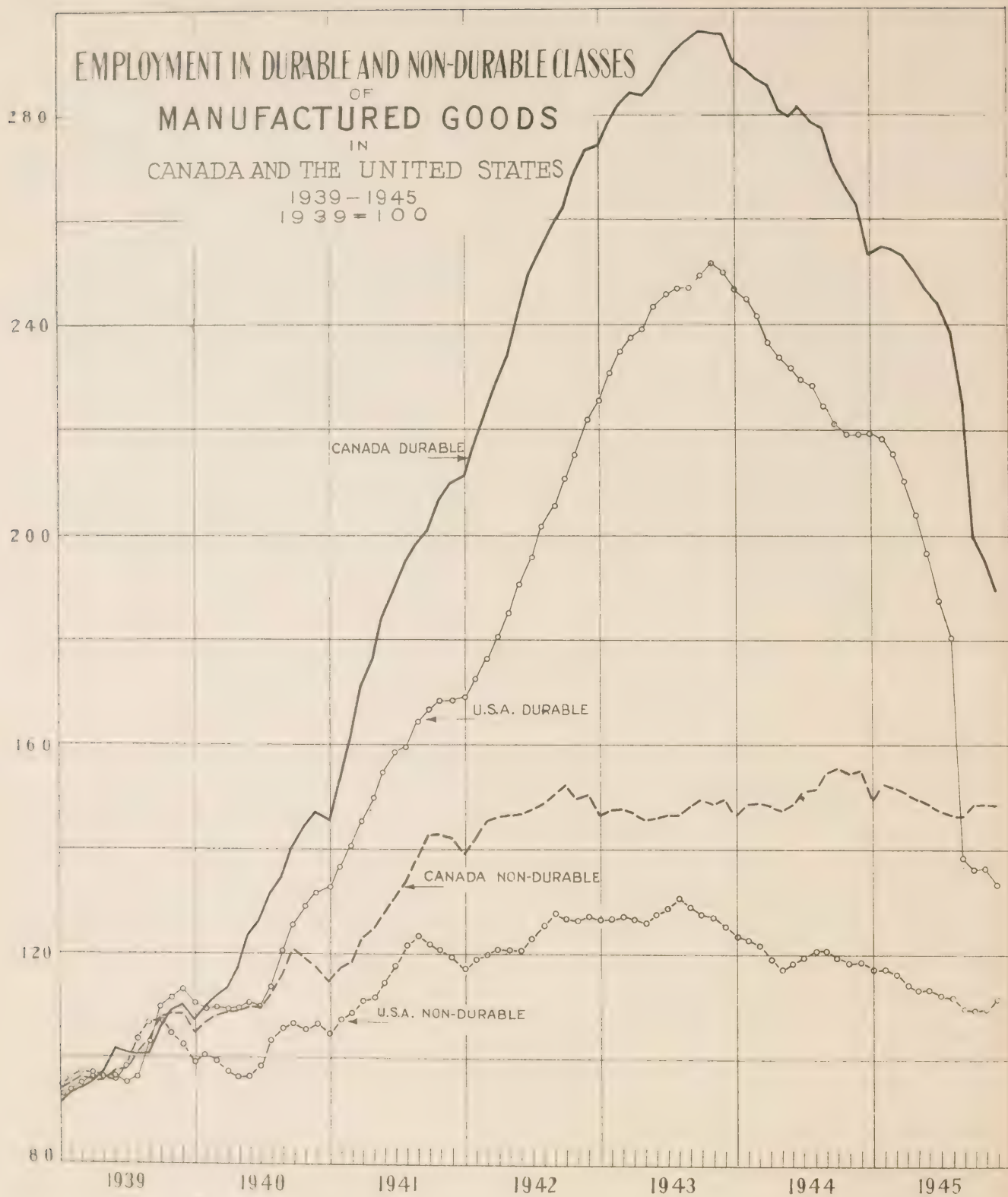
The comparison of the figures given in the last two columns of Table X is interesting, showing that the disparity of 65 cents at Dec. 1, 1944, between the average weekly earnings of the combined salaried employees and wage-earners (paid by the hour and on other terms), and those of hourly-rated wage-earners, had risen to \$2.30 by Dec. 1, 1945. The weekly earnings of hourly-rated personnel declined by eight p.c. in the 12 months, whereas the earnings of all persons in recorded employment showed a reduction of 2.9 p.c. between Dec. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1945. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the reduction in weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the year amounted to \$3.51, and that in the combined salary-and-wages figure to \$1.63, while in the light manufacturing industries, the decrease was 45 cents per week in the case of hourly-rated wage-earners, but the salary-and-wage figure rose by 60 cents per week. In regard to the latter, it should be mentioned that employers in certain industries, particularly in the non-durable goods category, frequently state that the earnings of their piece-workers and other wage-earners paid at other than hourly-rates ordinarily exceed those of their hourly-rated personnel.

VI.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

For a great many years, monthly reports on employment and payrolls in manufacturing have been issued in the United States. In Canada, the record of employment goes back to 1920, but the collection of complementary statistics of payrolls was instituted only in 1941. The scope of the surveys, the methods by which the information is compiled, the dates to which the returns relate, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ; there are also important variations in the two industrial classifications and groupings. The American figures for manufacturing^{1/} as a whole are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 154 manufacturing industries; these reports cover more than 65 p.c. of the total production workers in all manufacturing industries of the country, and about 80 p.c. of all production workers in the 154 industries covered. The Canadian indexes are based upon returns furnished monthly by establishments having 15 employees and over, and include from 85 to 90 p.c. of the total number of salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing as reported to the Annual Census of Industry. The American statistics of payrolls in manufacturing relate only to production workers, whereas the Canadian data include also the earnings of salaried personnel, a distinction which may contribute materially to differences in the behaviour of the figures of earnings. The importance of these various factors cannot be assessed; there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, but sufficient correspondence probably exists to impart interest to comparisons of the general trends.

The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1924 average, while the American indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing are calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly,

^{1/}The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labor Review and from the monthly press letters issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



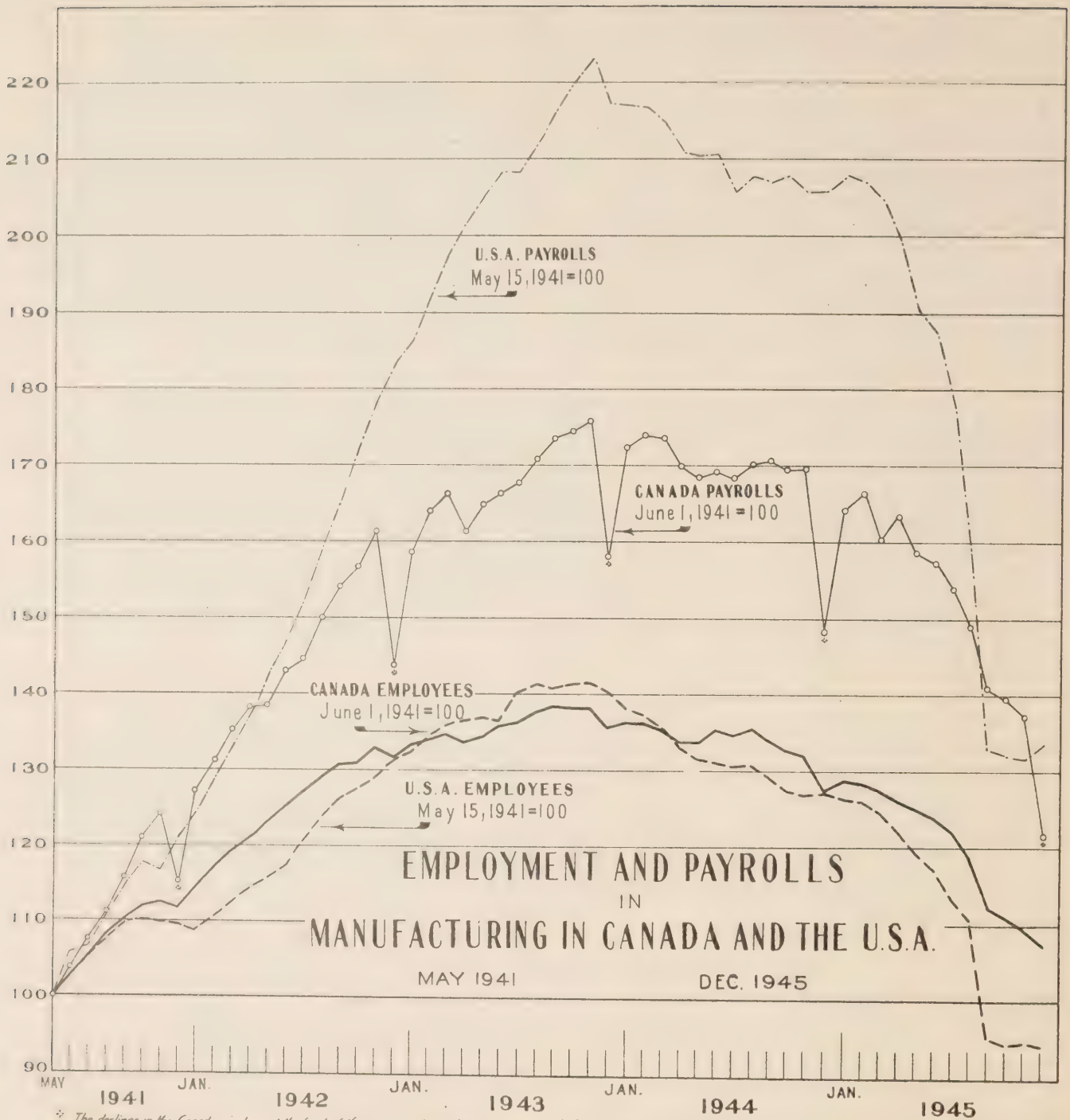
the Canadian figures of employment have been converted to the 1939 base as 100 p.c. for the purposes of the comparison illustrated in Charts 28 and 29. The Canadian index in that year was 111.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, so that the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published.

The course of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1933 has been almost continuously upward, in movements which have been generally similar in direction, although they have differed in magnitude. To some extent, the relatively greater growth indicated in the Dominion during most of the period depicted may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, tending to exaggerate the fluctuations as compared with those indicated in the much larger body of workers across the border. A more important factor, however, was Canada's participation in the war for a period of just over two years before the American entry in December, 1941. The importance of the latter factor is clearly indicated by the generally greater degree of correspondence in the movements of the curves in the period in which both countries were at war.

Extremely marked expansion in employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States took place between 1939 and the latter months of 1943, while, also in each country, the general movements in 1944 and 1945 were retrogressive. The declines in the latter year were precipitous, the highly important contractions due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts and those resulting from conversion to peacetime production, being augmented by substantial reductions in employment occasioned by industrial disputes. Nevertheless, the curve of employment in both countries remained relatively high, that in Canada falling only to the level indicated late in 1941, while in the United States, the contractions lowered the curve at the end of 1945 to its position in the early part of 1941, some months before the latter country entered the war.

The trends in plants turning out durable and non-durable manufactured goods in Canada and the United States are illustrated in Chart 29. An important degree of similarity in the course of employment in these groups in the two countries is shown, although in 1944 there was some divergence in the curves for the light manufacturing industries, that for Canada rising slightly, while the American curve showed a moderately downward tendency. In 1945, the movement in both countries was retrogressive, but the losses in the United States were more pronounced. This was also the case in the heavy manufactured goods industries during the latter year, in which the existence of industrial disputes was a factor of considerable weight in both countries.

Chart 30 illustrates the monthly fluctuations of employment and payrolls in Canada and the United States in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which, as already stated, relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basic period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian figures; the latter, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees and the payrolls disbursed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding as 100 p.c. As already stated, the fact that the American statistics of payrolls include data for production workers only, whereas the Canadian figures relate to salaried personnel as well as to wage-earners, introduces an element of incomparability in the two sets of figures, the importance of which cannot be assessed. The brief experience with the statistics of weekly wages derived from the record of man-hours and hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners, which was established late in 1944, indicates that, as would be expected, an index of payrolls based on wages only, is considerably more sensitive than an index of payrolls which includes salaries as well as wages. It is probable, therefore, that the disparities in the two curves of payrolls depicted in the chart may be due in considerable measure to the differences in the content of the aggregates on which the indexes are based. Differences in industrial distributions of workers represented in the two series will also have an effect upon the curves.



To recapitulate what was stated in connection with Chart 28, employment in manufacturing generally in Canada reached a relatively higher level during the war than was recorded in the States. Thus in 1943, when activity in both countries attained its maximum, the Canadian annual index was 204.2 p.c. of the 1939 average, as compared with the American average of 177.5 on the same base. Measured from the spring of 1941, however, there was in 1943 a rather more rapid growth in the States than in Canada, where the annual index was 135.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, while the American average was 138.0 p.c. of the May 15, 1941, index. (These movements are clearly depicted in Chart 30). During 1944, on the other hand, the volume of employment in this country was better maintained, there being a falling-off of only 0.7 p.c. from 1943 in the Canadian index for manufacturing, as compared with the decline of 4.7 p.c. in the same comparison in the American index. The disparity in the curves became greater in 1945, when the index in the United States declined by 15.3 p.c., as compared with a loss of 9.2 p.c. in Canada.

The movements of payrolls in manufacturing, as indicated in Chart 30, show extremely marked expansion in both countries, the gains therein being relatively much greater than those recorded in the number of employees, but the position reached by the American curve was decidedly higher than that in the Dominion. Thus the peak of recorded employment in each case was indicated late in 1943, when the November index of employment in the States, on the 1941 base, was 141.4 and that of payrolls, 223.0, while in this country the figures were 138.5 and 175.8 in the case of employment and payrolls, respectively. In 1944, the trends of employment in both cases were retrogressive, but also in both cases, the payrolls were rather higher, on the average, than in 1943, in spite of the fact that the peak indexes had been reached late in that year. In 1945, the contraction in employment was greatly accelerated, and was accompanied by declines in the payrolls which were relatively greater than those in employment. The downward movements of both curves in Canada, however, were much less precipitate than those in the United States. As already stated, part of the disparities in the figures in manufacturing is probably due to the exclusion of data for salaried personnel from the American indexes, but other factors also entered into the situation. Among these may be mentioned the fact that in many American establishments work in excess of 40 hours per week is paid for at overtime rates, whereas premium overtime pay in Canada would generally begin at a higher level of hours. The greater governmental regulation of salaries and wages, associated with strict control of prices in this country, no doubt also enters into the situation.

Table XI shows the weekly average earnings in manufacturing as a whole, and in the durable and the non-durable goods industries in Canada and the United States from 1939; as already stated, the figures are not entirely comparable, those in this country representing the earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, while the means in the United States relate only to production workers.

Table XI.- Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States^{1/}

YEAR	DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		ALL MANUFACTURING	
	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939	22.84	26.50	20.82	21.78	21.56	23.86
1940	25.25	28.44	21.87	22.27	23.23	25.20
1941	27.89	34.04	23.20	24.92	25.31	29.58
1942	32.23	42.73	25.52	29.13	29.14	36.65
1943	34.40	49.30	27.28	34.12	31.43	43.14
1944	35.82	52.07	28.55	37.12	32.59	46.08
1945	35.68	49.05	29.24	38.29	32.56	44.39

^{1/}The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labor Review, and from The Survey of Current Business.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion in the spring of 1941, the per capita weekly earnings rose by 27.7 p.c., to an average of \$32.59 in 1944, thence declining slightly to \$32.56 in 1945. In the United States, the increase of 57.1 p.c. brought the annual mean to \$46.08 in 1944, a figure which fell to \$44.39 in 1945; it was then 51.3 p.c. above its level in the middle of May, 1941, while the Canadian average was higher by 27.5 p.c. than when the record of payrolls began at June 1, 1941.

Table XI also gives the 1939 and 1940 averages for the United States and the Dominion. The Canadian averages for those two years, and that for 1941, are obtained by dividing by 52 the annual average earnings derived from the records of the annual Census of Industry; although the resultant weekly averages are not entirely comparable with the statistics obtained for subsequent years in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, they are sufficiently similar in trend to provide a reasonably accurate basis of comparison. It appears from this comparison that the average earnings of American production workers in manufacturing advanced from 1939 to 1945 by 86 p.c., while those of Canadian wage-earners and salaried employees rose by 51 p.c. It should be noted that last year there were serious losses in earnings in both countries as a result of industrial disputes.

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TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1946.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.6	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.6	-	-	-	95.6	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.6	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.6	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	136.6	162.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2	183.7
Feb. 1	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4	181.2
Mar. 1	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4	181.4
Apr. 1	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0	180.6
May 1	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8	178.2
June 1	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6	181.2
July 1	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9	183.7
Aug. 1	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8	185.9
Sept. 1	187.8	121.6	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8	186.2
Oct. 1	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4	187.6
Nov. 1	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8	188.7
Dec. 1	199.6	126.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7	190.5
Average - 1943	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2	185.7
Feb. 1	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0	183.2
Mar. 1	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3	181.7
Apr. 1	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7	180.6
May 1	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3	178.2
June 1	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6	180.5
July 1	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.6	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5	183.5
Aug. 1	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	146.5	148.1	163.3	185.7	184.3
Sept. 1	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1	185.6
Oct. 1	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6	183.3
Nov. 1	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5	183.8
Dec. 1	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5	185.7
Average - 1944	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9	180.4
Feb. 1	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0	178.9
Mar. 1	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0	178.2
Apr. 1	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0	176.9
May 1	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	136.2	132.0	150.3	172.4	175.6
June 1	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5	175.3
July 1	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4	175.5
Aug. 1	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1	175.0
Sept. 1	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6	172.8
Oct. 1	170.5	124.2	186.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2	168.7
Nov. 1	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5	171.2
Dec. 1	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	166.4	171.5	173.2
Average - 1945	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1946.												
	8.1	.2	4.7	3.2	30.3	40.4	12.0	5.5	2.4	4.1	9.2	100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1945.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	106.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.9
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.6	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Jan. 1	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Average - 1943	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Jan. 1	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	165.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.5	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Average - 1944	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Jan. 1	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.3	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Average - 1945	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1945.

14.5 1.4 13.2 1.2 3.2 .9 3.6 4.3

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1945.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.2	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	111.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8	183.7
Feb. 1	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3	181.2
Mar. 1	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1	181.4
Apr. 1	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8	180.6
May 1	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7	178.2
June 1	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6	181.2
July 1	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4	183.7
Aug. 1	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8	185.9
Sept. 1	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0	186.2
Oct. 1	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3	187.5
Nov. 1	230.3	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2	188.7
Dec. 1	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9	190.5
Average - 1943	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0	185.7
Feb. 1	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9	183.2
Mar. 1	226.5	270.4	169.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5	181.7
Apr. 1	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4	180.5
May 1	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4	178.2
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3	180.5
July 1	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2	183.5
Aug. 1	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7	184.3
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0	185.5
Oct. 1	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7	183.3
Nov. 1	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3	183.8
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5	185.7
Average - 1944	224.5	215.8	154.6	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8	180.4
Feb. 1	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4	178.9
Mar. 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
Apr. 1	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6	176.9
May 1	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0	175.5
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.3
July 1	207.2	184.6	146.5	119.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0	175.5
Aug. 1	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4	175.0
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Oct. 1	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5	168.7
Nov. 1	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.0	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7	171.2
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
Average - 1945	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1945.

54.7	5.5	4.0	1.9	9.4	9.5	3.0	12.0	100.0
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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1945 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	212.7	215.0	214.3	212.9	210.6	209.0	61.3
Animal Products (edible)	228.4	222.9	209.7	204.2	207.9	218.6	2.5
Fur and Products	131.9	130.7	130.9	133.7	140.5	141.0	.2
Leather and Products	135.6	139.7	140.3	140.6	140.7	140.1	1.6
Boots and Shoes	125.2	128.0	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.2	1.0
Lumber Products	115.2	117.3	118.2	120.2	120.3	124.9	3.8
Rough and Dressed Lumber	91.1	93.2	94.1	97.1	97.6	104.7	2.1
Furniture	126.8	128.6	129.3	128.5	126.2	126.6	.7
Other Lumber Products	195.2	197.9	199.1	199.9	200.4	199.7	1.0
Musical Instruments	29.3	29.2	29.7	28.6	27.7	28.2	.03
Plant Products (edible)	165.4	165.4	162.2	160.5	156.8	165.6	2.8
Pulp and Paper Products	135.8	137.1	137.8	137.5	138.1	141.5	4.9
Pulp and Paper	119.9	121.7	122.1	121.2	122.8	128.2	2.2
Paper Products	208.1	210.1	211.5	213.6	212.4	213.5	.9
Printing and Publishing	132.3	132.7	133.7	133.3	133.3	134.8	1.8
Rubber Products	174.1	181.3	180.9	181.3	179.4	181.1	1.3
Textile Products	152.8	159.7	161.1	160.9	158.8	157.8	7.7
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	153.8	160.0	160.6	160.0	157.5	156.9	2.7
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	109.7	111.5	111.6	111.0	108.3	107.3	1.2
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	163.6	169.3	169.6	169.6	168.9	168.4	.7
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	566.1	622.8	631.0	627.5	617.6	621.3	.7
Hosiery and Knit Goods	143.9	148.8	148.8	147.2	145.5	145.5	1.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	150.5	158.1	160.7	163.0	162.0	160.9	2.8
Other Textile Products	171.4	180.9	183.0	178.5	174.0	170.5	.9
Tobacco	142.2	152.3	154.0	145.8	135.8	124.2	.6
Beverages	260.1	252.3	251.1	253.6	256.7	259.2	.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	602.8	609.2	604.2	597.0	579.2	544.4	3.9
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	131.0	133.4	133.0	134.7	135.8	138.2	.9
Electric Light and Power	143.0	141.4	141.2	140.5	143.2	147.8	1.0
Electrical Apparatus	308.9	306.9	298.1	293.2	288.7	287.5	2.4
Iron and Steel Products	299.5	300.6	300.2	296.6	291.6	286.3	21.9
Crude, Refined and Forged Products	247.4	250.1	250.2	246.2	244.1	242.4	1.9
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	219.9	223.4	222.8	220.6	217.1	215.7	1.3
Agricultural Implements	130.7	132.8	137.6	135.2	143.4	142.3	.7
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	277.9	274.1	269.2	261.6	255.4	250.3	8.9
Automobiles and Parts	289.0	289.8	288.2	285.8	278.1	278.0	2.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing ^{1/}	1196.4	1216.2	1235.0	1251.3	1251.8	1234.5	3.5
Heating Appliances	177.1	180.6	193.2	193.8	193.7	192.3	.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication ^{1/} (n.e.s.)	285.8	291.2	285.0	281.9	274.9	264.7	.9
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	233.2	239.3	240.4	237.2	231.9	229.0	.6
Other Iron and Steel Products	324.8	331.4	337.3	338.6	328.4	319.9	3.8
Non-Ferrous Metal Products ^{1/}	382.2	384.7	386.8	395.1	392.1	375.3	3.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	206.2	214.2	213.4	213.7	214.1	215.7	.9
Miscellaneous	352.2	353.4	356.2	349.7	345.6	340.7	1.1
LOGGING	313.0	312.3	309.9	267.6	205.8	201.1	3.4
MINING	146.4	151.5	150.7	149.5	145.7	144.6	3.8
Coal	91.2	97.2	96.2	94.9	92.7	92.2	1.8
Metallic Ores	256.8	264.0	263.1	261.7	251.6	247.5	.6
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	162.8	162.2	160.0	160.5	161.0	163.2	1.7
COMMUNICATIONS	110.7	110.2	111.2	112.1	112.6	115.5	1.7
Telegraphs	128.7	127.4	126.1	127.2	126.4	126.9	.4
Telephones	105.8	105.5	106.8	107.6	108.5	112.1	1.3
TRANSPORTATION	122.3	118.2	117.9	120.7	124.4	125.9	9.1
Street Railways and Carriage	192.7	186.7	184.6	186.4	188.3	190.7	2.7
Steam Railways	107.7	107.2	106.7	107.2	107.0	107.9	4.9
Shipping and Stevedoring	97.3	81.6	81.4	95.6	115.6	118.3	1.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	98.2	89.9	89.2	87.0	98.9	103.1	7.4
Building	87.2	83.3	81.5	82.9	85.5	90.7	2.3
Highway	115.8	89.9	84.2	87.8	131.6	131.9	2.9
Railway	93.3	96.5	101.4	90.3	82.6	89.6	2.2
SERVICES	201.1	198.0	199.0	201.1	202.4	202.4	2.9
Hotels and Restaurants	204.0	197.7	198.9	200.5	201.6	201.4	1.8
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	195.9	198.4	199.1	202.3	204.0	204.5	1.0
TRADE	180.3	169.4	167.0	172.6	171.0	171.1	10.5
Retail	192.9	177.3	172.3	180.4	177.9	177.4	7.7
Wholesale	150.7	150.1	153.6	153.6	154.5	155.9	2.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	180.4	178.9	178.2	176.9	175.5	175.3	100.0
FINANCE	128.4	128.6	128.7	128.8	128.7	129.0	-
Banks and Trust Companies	132.6	133.0	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.0	-
Brokerage and Stock Market	149.4	151.9	154.2	159.9	169.9	178.3	-
Insurance	121.4	121.5	121.6	121.3	120.6	120.8	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	177.9	176.5	175.8	174.5	173.2	173.1	-

^{1/} Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1945 (1926=100). Concluded.

Note:- For the relative importance in 1945 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding pages.

Industries	1945						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	207.2	204.1	198.6	188.3	186.3	184.2	203.6
Animal products - edible	224.5	224.0	235.2	238.8	243.4	245.6	225.3
Fur and products	143.1	140.4	141.3	146.7	147.9	154.4	140.2
Leather and products	139.6	139.8	141.9	142.5	146.1	148.1	141.2
Boots and shoes	129.2	129.2	131.0	132.0	134.8	136.3	130.0
Lumber and products	129.8	130.4	130.9	126.4	125.5	121.3	123.4
Rough and dressed lumber	110.6	110.6	111.1	107.2	104.6	98.7	101.7
Furniture	128.8	130.4	131.4	134.7	139.3	141.5	131.0
Other lumber products	203.5	206.0	205.6	191.0	190.5	186.9	198.0
Musical instruments	28.0	29.3	30.4	32.1	32.5	33.5	29.9
Plant products - edible	159.8	176.0	177.0	203.2	182.8	176.8	170.1
Pulp and paper products	145.2	146.3	148.3	148.1	150.0	151.6	143.1
Pulp and paper	132.8	134.8	137.5	134.8	133.9	133.2	128.6
Paper products	218.9	218.0	221.6	225.5	232.1	236.0	218.4
Printing and publishing	137.0	137.6	138.2	139.8	143.6	147.1	136.9
Rubber products	181.0	181.3	178.0	173.2	176.1	178.0	178.3
Textile products	157.4	154.4	156.2	159.0	161.5	162.9	158.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	157.3	157.3	156.9	158.5	161.1	164.7	158.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	107.4	107.8	106.8	107.5	110.2	112.3	109.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	170.6	168.3	167.0	168.7	173.6	178.1	169.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	615.3	611.0	614.8	622.8	632.0	648.0	619.2
Hosiery and knit goods	146.6	144.3	145.7	148.8	153.0	156.8	147.9
Garments and personal furnishings	159.5	153.5	158.4	163.7	164.7	163.3	159.9
Other textile products	166.3	164.1	163.4	161.9	165.7	165.8	170.5
Tobacco	122.0	113.3	121.5	126.3	131.3	146.9	134.6
Beverages	265.7	266.4	274.6	283.7	292.6	280.6	266.4
Chemicals and allied products	472.5	430.9	389.9	363.6	354.8	342.6	490.9
Clay, glass and stone products	141.7	144.7	145.5	145.6	150.1	151.8	140.5
Electric light and power	154.2	160.8	162.9	160.2	163.2	164.8	151.9
Electrical apparatus	291.3	285.6	279.9	266.5	267.3	274.0	287.3
Iron and steel products	282.1	273.3	253.7	215.0	208.6	200.8	267.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	243.4	241.3	237.7	228.8	225.2	222.0	239.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	216.4	215.0	216.3	213.7	217.6	222.6	218.4
Agricultural implements	144.7	145.4	139.9	140.3	149.6	158.2	141.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	244.1	235.6	212.1	161.2	154.4	145.6	228.5
Automobiles and parts	277.4	272.5	269.3	171.3	168.5	139.9	250.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing ^{1/}	1252.8	1212.4	1068.2	876.3	836.7	722.9	1112.9
Heating appliances	189.2	178.8	180.0	178.4	183.0	191.4	186.0
Iron and steel fabrication ^{1/} (n.e.s.)	259.6	257.5	249.5	235.5	224.5	220.3	260.9
Foundry and machine shop products	228.8	226.9	211.9	198.3	197.2	199.0	222.8
Other iron and steel products	307.2	289.9	277.6	241.5	229.0	229.3	296.2
Non-ferrous metal products ^{1/}	346.8	338.0	315.6	295.5	293.4	290.8	349.7
Non-metallic mineral products	223.5	224.7	223.2	217.0	215.7	214.8	216.5
Miscellaneous	339.2	324.0	325.9	297.6	295.2	287.2	330.6
LOGGING	184.6	183.2	181.4	205.2	277.1	326.8	247.3
MINING	146.5	144.9	143.9	143.6	144.7	150.5	146.9
Coal	91.6	90.2	89.4	90.4	90.9	95.5	92.7
Metallic ores	246.9	244.9	241.5	236.7	246.9	259.4	251.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	179.3	178.5	181.1	184.1	169.9	167.4	169.2
COMMUNICATIONS	118.7	121.8	123.4	123.4	125.2	126.7	117.6
Telegraphs	130.8	133.4	135.4	136.5	138.6	139.7	131.4
Telephones	115.1	118.3	119.7	119.5	121.1	122.7	113.6
TRANSPORTATION	126.3	127.8	128.3	127.3	127.4	128.0	124.5
Street railways and cartage	192.7	195.2	196.4	197.5	200.9	201.9	192.8
Steam railways	107.7	110.0	111.1	110.5	109.9	110.2	108.6
Shipping and stevedoring	117.8	115.4	112.7	107.6	106.6	107.7	104.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	112.6	119.3	123.9	124.7	130.7	132.0	109.1
Building	98.5	103.0	115.2	122.1	134.4	137.3	101.8
Highway	146.6	156.9	158.3	155.8	162.4	167.4	132.4
Railway	96.0	101.7	101.7	99.2	98.3	94.6	96.4
SERVICES	208.9	211.3	213.1	209.9	210.5	211.2	205.7
Hotels and restaurants	210.3	214.1	215.5	208.3	206.9	208.0	205.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	206.3	206.0	208.2	213.0	217.4	217.4	206.0
TRADE	172.0	171.4	172.2	176.5	181.7	192.3	174.8
Retail	177.8	176.3	176.7	182.4	188.6	203.1	182.0
Wholesale	157.8	159.8	161.3	162.8	165.0	166.7	167.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	175.5	175.0	172.8	168.7	171.2	173.2	175.1
FINANCE	129.6	130.0	130.0	134.0	134.7	135.0	130.5
Banks and trust companies	133.2	133.5	133.4	137.1	137.4	137.5	134.1
Brokerage and stock market	190.9	192.7	189.7	191.7	200.5	210.3	178.3
Insurance	121.3	121.7	122.1	126.5	127.2	127.4	122.8
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES (including Finance)	173.3	172.8	170.8	167.0	169.4	171.4	173.0

^{1/}Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 5. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1945 AND QUARTERLY, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	164.7	157.2	148.0	136.7
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	148.9	151.4	164.5	179.2
Fur and products	103.6	111.5	114.3	123.6	120.2	128.4	127.6	148.5
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	133.5	132.6	134.6	144.9
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	132.7	132.7	134.5	144.7
Lumber and products	113.6	120.9	130.9	134.1	131.2	134.4	142.9	134.9
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	113.8	120.4	130.8	118.2
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	130.0	126.0	132.7	146.4
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.8	184.4	187.4	187.0	190.8	177.7
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	140.9	136.6	153.0	160.2
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	123.6	126.1	134.8	138.2
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	120.9	125.6	138.4	133.7
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	139.4	140.1	145.3	160.8
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	121.4	121.8	126.3	135.7
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	191.8	186.8	186.6	186.4
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	127.5	123.9	123.5	131.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	124.4	120.4	120.5	130.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	113.1	107.5	105.6	115.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	125.8	121.6	123.5	134.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	135.5	143.8	146.6	146.2	145.6	156.1
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	123.0	119.5	119.8	133.4
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	130.9	130.1	129.1	135.1
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	132.9	122.4	120.9	124.3
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	169.8	198.0	161.5	162.3	191.1
Beverages	123.3	125.4	140.8	151.5	143.6	149.7	158.3	162.1
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	212.8	199.3	142.9	125.2
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	128.2	131.7	138.1	145.6
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.6	110.4	113.0	121.7	128.8
Electrical apparatus	136.4	168.7	184.6	165.7	176.5	166.6	159.2	159.1
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.6	168.7	196.5	181.0	158.8	125.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	136.8	136.6	131.8	139.3	134.4	132.3	122.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	122.7	115.9	115.5	122.8
Agricultural implements	135.4	150.0	157.8	174.0	175.6	180.0	169.1	191.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	191.0	168.8	142.9	98.0
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	105.6	131.2	115.4	110.8	55.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	373.2	417.6	423.1	344.2	240.4
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	152.9	144.0	139.2	151.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	164.0	142.0	140.0	119.1
Foundry and machine shop products	153.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	177.1	164.8	145.3	139.3
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	214.3	192.8	169.9	136.6
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	150.2	168.8	159.3	136.9	127.2
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	137.8	138.5	143.1	135.7
Miscellaneous	196.4	241.6	237.9	212.0	235.5	223.6	214.6	185.8
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	271.9	170.7	158.2	263.0
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.0	98.4	98.5	105.2
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	167.5	144.3	145.9	163.0
Metallic ores	99.5	89.7	82.5	77.1	81.3	75.9	73.1	79.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.8	138.0	136.5	132.9	148.8	133.9
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	132.1	138.6	148.9	153.3
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	133.6	138.7	147.5	144.0
Telephones	108.5	112.4	126.1	140.6	131.2	133.2	148.9	155.8
TRANSPORTATION	116.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	149.4	152.1	156.1	156.1
Street railways and cartage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	151.6	153.1	158.7	163.5
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	157.7	151.1	157.7	166.3
Shipping and stevedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	107.8	155.1	143.2	140.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	86.3	97.0	119.8	125.9
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	69.9	76.1	97.4	116.6
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	69.9	100.6	126.9	127.4
Railway	108.7	123.3	128.1	141.4	147.2	134.8	154.9	143.3
SERVICES	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	146.5	145.3	154.0	156.5
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	138.8	154.4	161.4	161.8	156.3	166.4	165.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.6	132.2	125.6	129.9	136.7	143.6
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	121.7	124.1	127.3	139.6
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	119.5	122.5	125.1	140.0
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.8	126.1	127.6	132.0	138.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	128.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	148.8	143.3	141.1	139.5
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	126.4	129.7	130.2	137.7
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.6	136.5	135.5	135.6	135.8	140.0
Brokerage and stock market operation	96.0	106.8	135.2	177.4	158.4	177.5	179.6	218.2
Insurances	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	115.5	121.1	121.9	130.9
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	147.9	142.7	140.6	139.3

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1945 AND QUARTERLY, 1945. (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1945			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	127.6	124.4	118.2	109.6
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	121.3	126.4	136.0	142.0
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	105.9	114.1	114.3	124.9
Leather and products	101.8	101.8	100.3	103.1	102.4	102.3	103.6	108.1
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	97.9	97.9	100.0	104.1
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	97.8	103.3	108.3	100.3
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	81.3	90.6	96.0	85.3
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	115.5	113.1	117.4	126.5
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	134.1	134.5	138.6	125.9
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.8	126.8	127.1	121.2	116.3	132.3	132.1
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	107.4	110.3	115.6	118.1
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	101.3	106.4	114.1	110.5
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	126.4	127.6	132.5	141.1
Printing and publishing	99.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	106.8	107.7	110.4	117.5
Rubber products	95.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	134.4	134.5	132.2	132.2
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	101.1	98.0	98.0	102.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	94.5	92.3	92.3	96.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	88.7	85.3	84.9	89.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	91.0	90.4	89.6	95.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.1	95.0	101.4	105.8	107.8	106.1	105.0	110.7
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	104.1	101.7	101.9	109.7
Garments and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	103.3	103.4	101.8	104.9
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	110.2	102.7	98.4	99.9
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.8	143.9	116.1	113.6	137.3
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	122.1	126.1	133.6	136.5
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	171.4	154.4	110.6	97.2
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	108.4	99.8	103.7	109.2	113.9
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	94.2	98.6	103.7	109.9
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	153.9	135.6	139.9	134.9	131.3	137.9
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	150.9	143.9	127.5	100.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	118.5	114.8	112.5	105.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	98.9	95.3	96.0	98.8
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	127.5	131.9	129.7	146.6
Land vehicles and aircraft ^{1/}	133.1	160.2	162.3	126.2	148.6	138.2	117.1	80.4
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	112.4	108.4	105.0	54.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	373.8	362.8	278.0	308.5	308.4	266.3	180.6
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	122.0	121.4	113.6	120.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	142.4	129.5	115.3	126.0	117.0	110.3	97.4
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	103.5	98.6	91.2	85.7
Other iron and steel products	182.3	207.9	176.6	137.9	157.0	143.9	129.2	106.8
Non-ferrous metal products	137.2	168.4	152.3	120.3	133.1	129.1	108.6	100.1
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	116.1	118.4	120.5	110.8	120.0	124.2	119.5
Miscellaneous ^{1/}	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	162.9	155.8	149.7	133.8
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	156.2	195.3	127.0	114.6	206.4
MINING	96.6	89.4	97.2	82.9	85.0	81.6	81.2	84.9
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	105.1	100.8	97.7	104.4
Metallic ores	95.0	81.5	73.6	67.6	70.7	66.5	64.9	69.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	106.1	99.4	101.4	112.4	104.0
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	114.4	113.8	127.0	130.3
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	109.2	109.8	117.2	121.0
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	115.3	121.6	129.3	133.1
TRANSPORTATION	106.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	119.3	127.4	129.9	129.6
Street railways	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	126.0	130.2	134.1	137.8
Steam railway operation	108.5	118.9	123.5	126.4	124.2	125.6	129.3	128.3
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	85.8	124.7	118.3	113.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	64.2	74.2	89.1	95.0
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	57.8	64.3	81.6	97.3
Highway	80.4	75.9	72.6	73.4	46.7	73.1	87.8	92.8
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	101.9	89.2	101.3	94.2
SERVICES	104.8	111.1	118.3	120.4	116.4	118.4	124.7	123.5
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	125.7	121.6	123.1	131.7	127.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.3	106.9	110.0	112.2	108.4	111.4	113.4	138.6
TRADE	99.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	106.5	109.1	104.6	122.6
Retail	99.3	99.3	104.3	110.5	105.0	107.8	107.4	123.4
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	112.2	114.5	118.4	122.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	113.5	120.4	119.9	114.7	116.7	114.9	113.2	113.4
FINANCE	105.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	110.9	111.1	112.0	116.3
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	119.5	119.5	119.9	123.5
Brokerage and stock market operation	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.6	125.1	144.5	155.9	170.6
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	99.4	98.3	99.3	104.2
TOTAL	113.2	119.8	119.3	114.6	115.5	114.7	113.2	113.6

^{1/} Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1942-1945, AND QUARTERLY, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	197.1	182.7	169.3	163.0
	Lumber Products	120.3	130.6	167.4	134.0	142.9	145.0	137.3	112.9
	Pulp and Paper	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	129.3	133.0	140.6	140.9
	Iron and Steel	170.3	242.7	258.4	228.1	267.1	233.7	207.0	191.6
	Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.8	249.7	178.1	102.3	257.4
	Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	149.2	131.0	130.9	144.8
	Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	261.4	227.5	199.6	195.8
	Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	94.2	127.2	146.4	165.8
	Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	133.4	137.4	138.2	156.8
	- All Industries	136.0	155.5	167.1	163.7	172.8	164.2	156.8	165.7
Quebec	- Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	172.4	159.0	154.1	142.7
	Lumber Products	116.2	126.8	142.9	154.5	138.8	154.1	173.1	154.8
	Pulp and Paper	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	123.6	129.9	138.2	138.3
	Textile Products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	134.1	131.1	129.5	139.6
	Chemical and Allied Products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	238.3	215.3	147.6	113.5
	Iron and Steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	194.1	219.9	214.5	180.3	143.0
	Logging	159.8	157.5	215.9	256.1	363.8	175.0	161.8	345.3
	Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	1112.6	105.5	103.4	108.6
	Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	127.8	133.7	142.3	151.6
	Transportation	112.3	120.4	131.7	144.2	134.5	147.3	150.8	153.5
	Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	82.0	92.6	118.3	114.3
	Services	121.1	141.5	153.9	158.4	156.1	154.6	166.8	162.6
	Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	120.9	123.4	125.6	136.8
	- All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	157.1	152.4	146.1	145.0
Ontario	- Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	153.0	143.6	135.0	123.7
	Lumber Products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	131.7	139.1	145.2	132.6
	Plant Products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	133.2	131.7	143.6	152.1
	Pulp and Paper	110.8	111.3	117.1	126.6	122.7	123.4	132.4	137.5
	Textile Products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	1119.0	114.9	115.8	123.7
	Chemical and Allied Products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	178.9	170.8	128.1	128.1
	Electrical Apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	170.0	163.8	154.6	156.2
	Iron and Steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	165.4	147.7	130.3	100.2
	Non-ferrous Metal Products	142.3	173.0	172.1	153.5	171.8	159.0	143.0	134.8
	Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	387.2	231.7	237.1	379.3
	Mining	93.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.5	76.0	72.0	76.4
	Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	132.1	139.7	152.1	159.2
	Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.6	145.3	141.8	144.5	149.4	148.9
	Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	96.7	83.8	86.3	107.5	123.2
	Services	112.4	125.2	135.1	142.2	138.9	139.2	145.4	149.9
	Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	115.5	118.6	120.9	132.2
	- All Industries	123.6	135.3	138.2	132.6	140.8	133.5	130.2	126.9
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.8	162.1	153.2	153.2	158.3
	Animal Products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	174.8	167.4	181.0	225.9
	Lumber Products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	151.5	122.5	135.4	120.2
	Plant Products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	150.2	147.9	161.1	180.5
	Textile Products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	139.9	133.4	131.3	134.3
	Iron and Steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.8	170.0	153.0	145.1	140.3
	Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	159.2	136.4	141.4	154.0
	Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	125.2	132.8	146.0	139.8
	Transportation	108.3	147.1	138.2	146.4	141.4	143.5	152.3	153.3
	Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	78.9	94.7	122.1	119.9
	Services	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	142.2	134.7	142.8	150.5
	Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	124.5	126.3	131.0	145.2
	- All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	137.6	134.9	142.7	148.4
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.6	193.4	200.5	195.2	202.1	173.1
	Animal Products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	157.9	139.1	138.2	192.2	176.2
	Lumber Products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	120.5	119.0	126.3	127.1
	Plant Products - edible	135.1	153.4	188.3	194.2	162.2	159.4	241.6	221.9
	Pulp and Paper	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	126.4	121.5	133.3	143.9
	Iron and Steel	368.1	557.1	508.5	392.4	446.0	429.7	392.4	262.9
	Non-ferrous Metal Products ^{1/}	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	105.5	103.8	117.0	122.1
	Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.1	134.5	132.1	136.8
	Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	85.5	81.0	91.8	92.7
	Transportation	116.0	134.6	148.7	160.7	154.5	157.5	169.5	172.0
	Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	118.0	122.8	136.7	135.4
	Services	114.3	130.9	148.5	165.2	157.2	161.6	175.1	177.0
	Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	137.2	137.6	146.1	167.1
	- All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	159.8	160.9	159.2	167.0	155.8

^{1/} Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index number of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1945			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime Provinces	- All Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	137.0	132.3	126.2	118.7
	Lumber products	97.3	102.2	116.2	97.7	96.1	110.7	99.6	83.6
	Pulp and paper	102.1	104.1	102.6	105.2	104.7	106.6	110.0	108.4
	Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	186.7	169.9	156.9	144.0
	Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	168.2	105.9	60.0	157.3
	Mining	91.0	83.7	89.3	85.7	86.9	86.9	83.6	88.6
	Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	209.5	187.9	161.5	158.0
	Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	63.0	93.4	104.9	125.4
	Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	111.4	118.1	118.4	136.0
	- All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	118.0	118.8	113.6	122.5
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	128.6	127.3	117.9	108.7
	Lumber products	88.9	88.8	94.9	100.7	90.9	99.6	112.9	102.8
	Pulp and paper	102.6	100.4	108.0	111.0	106.4	111.3	116.0	115.4
	Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	104.6	102.6	101.7	105.5
	Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.6	146.6	187.0	166.9	112.0	96.0
	Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	150.8	166.5	164.6	141.1	110.4
	Logging	133.5	116.1	135.9	147.7	196.7	106.3	93.8	211.0
	Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	93.9	97.4	92.3	91.6	94.2
	Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	126.0	119.5	122.3	131.0	136.3
	Transportation	101.6	106.2	113.4	117.7	102.9	122.4	124.5	127.3
	Construction	103.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	63.2	70.0	87.6	88.4
	Services	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	127.1	127.2	134.7	129.3
	Trade	100.9	101.8	107.8	111.9	106.8	109.3	109.1	120.6
	- All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	119.8	117.2	113.2	114.0
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	122.2	117.3	111.2	103.3
	Lumber products	95.8	105.6	105.6	108.0	103.7	110.5	115.0	103.8
	Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	119.3	116.4	128.3	129.4
	Pulp and paper	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	109.2	110.8	117.0	122.3
	Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	95.4	93.0	92.5	98.2
	Chemical and allied products	166.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	149.1	137.5	103.4	102.9
	Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	139.2	136.8	135.1	131.6
	Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.8	130.3	121.6	107.6	84.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.6	118.3	130.2	121.3	109.5	106.2
	Logging	133.8	113.6	150.8	222.2	263.6	186.0	186.7	290.3
	Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	69.2	66.2	64.7	68.2
	Communications	103.6	101.0	108.2	119.2	111.8	116.6	124.9	131.0
	Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	114.0	125.1	128.9	128.3
	Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	65.6	68.3	82.2	92.2
	Services	104.5	109.4	114.3	113.9	109.0	112.1	117.6	117.5
	Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	102.4	104.5	104.4	116.5
	- All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	114.2	110.9	108.6	107.3
Prairie Provinces	- All Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	131.3	127.9	125.8	127.9
	Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	143.5	149.3	153.9	181.8
	Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	117.7	100.6	104.7	94.6
	Plant products - edible	115.6	130.5	143.4	144.6	137.2	133.0	145.2	158.8
	Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	118.0	116.6	108.3	106.8
	Iron and steel	130.1	153.7	144.7	116.4	125.5	117.5	109.5	105.7
	Logging	121.5	120.6	123.2	118.0	123.7	112.6	114.4	121.1
	Mining	103.6	107.5	109.9	117.3	108.8	115.8	124.6	124.7
	Communications	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	117.1	119.8	125.4	125.5
	Transportation	79.7	75.1	69.8	72.4	55.4	68.6	86.2	34.6
	Construction	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	111.2	112.4	117.2	122.4
	Services	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	109.9	112.3	114.2	128.8
	Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	109.9	112.3	114.2	128.8
	- All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	110.1	110.5	114.7	119.7
British Columbia	- All Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	153.8	155.5	161.1	138.2
	Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	107.6	110.6	154.3	138.4
	Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	92.7	96.1	99.0	99.7
	Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	122.3	129.0	201.4	195.2
	Pulp and paper	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	112.4	108.3	115.2	120.1
	Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	300.1	351.3	333.0	306.2	203.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	108.8	108.7	103.2	97.3	99.0	93.4	97.4	97.8
	Logging	94.0	110.3	126.0	121.7	125.0	121.6	121.9	124.4
	Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	72.6	71.9	78.2	78.0
	Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	119.9	125.0	133.7	132.5
	Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	86.5	95.6	104.9	102.5
	Services	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	125.0	130.6	140.5	137.6
	Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	111.9	114.4	118.2	131.1
	- All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.2	127.5	130.1	136.1	127.1
B. C.									

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	134.4	130.8	122.3	114.7
	Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	98.8	102.8	104.0	101.2	101.4	104.7
	Pulp and paper	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.5	120.7	121.6	123.8	130.7
	Textiles	102.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	105.0	102.6	100.7	104.8
	Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	114.8	108.9	107.9	111.4
	Iron and steel	149.5	150.5	155.7	151.3	168.8	163.0	142.4	111.0
	Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	120.6	126.0	131.2	140.2
	Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	77.0	111.8	121.2	121.6
	Construction	115.6	97.8	86.9	97.3	92.0	85.6	101.9	114.6
	Services	106.8	113.7	126.6	131.1	130.4	130.9	132.8	135.4
	Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	110.1	111.3	110.3	123.9
	- All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	125.2	124.5	119.9	117.4
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	154.8	152.3	131.2	95.6
	Chemicals	217.8	272.4	229.1	113.9	165.4	135.0	66.8	37.1
	Iron and steel	192.2	359.5	400.0	249.7	276.6	287.6	253.8	91.1
	Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	123.9	130.6	129.4	127.0
	Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.5	90.9	95.6	112.0	111.5
	Services	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	130.6	123.9	137.9	140.7
	Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	114.0	120.4	124.5	131.1
	- All Industries	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	140.1	139.8	128.6	105.7
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	132.9	127.7	119.9	113.1
	Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	116.5	115.7	111.8	113.8	124.6
	Pulp and paper	102.0	100.8	107.5	114.3	111.8	110.8	114.6	125.2
	Textiles	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	98.5	97.1	95.4	102.1
	Chemicals	181.8	194.1	178.2	158.2	183.3	166.7	132.9	135.6
	Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	150.8	146.4	145.8	138.2
	Iron and steel	158.0	188.1	183.9	132.0	152.0	143.6	125.2	92.0
	Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	115.4	120.3	127.8	134.8
	Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.8	127.5	131.0	134.0	137.3
	Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	78.7	81.3	99.0	117.5
	Services	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	107.4	108.2	107.4	111.0
	Trade	98.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	105.4	106.4	107.7	121.2
	- All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.9	120.2	124.3	121.6	117.3	115.9
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	110.7	100.4	94.2	94.1
	Pulp and paper	108.2	112.8	112.3	109.9	108.7	106.9	109.5	112.7
	Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	103.1	84.3	62.1	61.9
	Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	69.8	73.3	76.3	95.0
	Services	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	125.8	128.1	140.2	138.1
	Trade	101.3	105.7	112.2	120.6	113.6	115.7	115.0	137.8
	- All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	109.4	105.6	104.1	111.6
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	115.8	110.3	104.0	103.4
	Textiles	101.2	93.8	95.1	94.8	95.9	94.6	81.0	98.9
	Electrical apparatus	117.8	123.6	131.0	121.3	128.7	121.9	114.5	116.4
	Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	118.3	108.3	99.9	94.5
	Construction	73.0	72.5	50.9	80.5	67.3	69.1	82.5	112.9
	Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	105.3	109.0	104.2	117.8
	- All Industries	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	112.9	109.1	104.3	106.6
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	124.8	135.2	127.6	103.4	122.3	117.0	111.4	44.9
	Iron and steel	126.3	137.5	127.5	97.2	119.9	113.2	106.3	30.2
	Construction	136.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	106.9	112.7	118.2	114.3
	Trade	96.8	103.9	119.6	122.5	125.1	126.3	116.3	119.1
	- All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	121.9	117.4	112.4	53.8
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	123.1	132.3	137.5	125.9	129.5	126.1	122.9	122.7
	Animal products - edible	98.8	119.2	154.3	147.8	130.0	132.2	146.2	181.6
	Textiles	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	119.0	118.5	116.1	104.8
	Chemicals	775.5	532.7	532.8	391.0	541.0	496.5	278.2	196.9
	Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	120.9	112.2	108.5	100.8
	Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	98.6	112.1	117.8	117.0
	Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	130.8	129.7	134.2	143.7
	Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	29.3	29.8	43.6	62.1
	Services	104.7	109.3	123.4	129.0	122.1	122.4	127.4	141.7
	Trade	102.8	103.2	110.3	117.9	109.9	111.9	113.4	135.4
	- All Industries	108.4	114.0	112.9	116.7	115.0	114.1	114.5	123.1
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	183.0	237.4	228.8	189.1	199.6	200.2	194.2	153.1
	Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	103.5	100.5	107.6	107.8
	Iron and steel	335.9	497.8	447.6	318.6	358.2	356.5	325.9	202.6
	Communications	108.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	114.8	121.2	128.5	127.0
	Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.5	143.7	133.8	144.6	152.8	153.3
	Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	101.0	115.9	135.6	144.2
	Services	103.6	115.5	112.9	135.2	120.1	135.2	144.3	142.3
	Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	111.6	114.5	118.6	129.9
	- All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	157.2	160.7	161.9	145.4

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1942-1945, AND QUARTERLY, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	144.3	181.4	184.5	163.7	178.0	170.3	157.0	149.1
	Plant Products - edible	109.8	113.8	125.0	131.5	131.4	128.8	131.1	141.9
	Pulp and Paper	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	134.4	134.4	140.0	153.8
	Textiles	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	134.1	131.4	129.0	136.5
	Tobacco	128.1	148.6	160.4	164.7	177.4	164.8	169.4	173.1
	Iron and Steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	221.2	208.3	180.4	144.0
	Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	126.6	132.7	139.0	154.2
	Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	99.4	138.9	141.4	149.1
	Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	114.6	106.9	129.8	140.9
	Services	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	157.4	157.9	166.5	169.4
	Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	122.3	123.8	125.1	137.2
Montreal	- All Industries	133.1	161.5	165.1	153.3	160.5	157.5	150.6	147.7
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	220.9	231.8	178.6	125.6
	Chemicals	276.2	417.8	387.4	211.5	302.9	274.9	126.8	73.9
	Iron and Steel	217.5	412.4	523.3	322.3	349.3	409.3	296.6	119.0
	Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	153.6	145.6	157.8	161.2	166.9
	Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	146.3	154.9	188.4	181.0
	Services	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	174.4	154.2	167.6	173.2
	Trade	103.8	113.4	129.8	139.0	129.8	136.6	142.2	148.7
Quebec	- All Industries	156.2	215.0	232.0	182.5	195.9	205.5	172.9	136.6
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	167.7	160.0	149.1	139.6
	Plant Products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	121.7	119.2	125.9	137.0
	Pulp and Paper	108.6	109.2	118.3	128.3	126.1	124.5	129.3	142.2
	Textiles	119.3	123.4	121.5	124.9	126.4	121.4	124.7	133.5
	Chemicals	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	218.7	210.4	169.0	172.6
	Electrical Apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	185.0	179.1	173.9	169.4
	Iron and Steel	184.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	204.6	190.1	162.8	119.5
	Communications	108.9	110.8	123.6	139.9	131.0	138.6	149.7	158.3
	Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	147.6	150.3	154.1	156.5
	Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	88.3	90.5	114.6	135.1
	Services	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.7	139.4	145.9
	Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	117.1	119.8	121.2	134.5
Toronto	- All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	153.1	148.5	142.6	139.8
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	122.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	141.4	129.3	120.6	122.3
	Pulp and Paper	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	125.6	122.4	128.6	130.6
	Iron and Steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	160.0	133.2	95.2	97.9
	Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	90.5	94.6	97.3	123.3
	Services	129.6	146.6	151.5	165.5	168.8	167.0	165.9	178.3
	Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	131.7	133.2	136.7	147.6
Ottawa	- All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	135.9	130.2	127.7	134.8
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	142.6	130.2	122.5	122.1
	Textiles	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	112.0	111.5	103.7	115.9
	Electrical Apparatus	150.1	154.0	170.8	158.4	176.2	161.1	135.2	145.9
	Iron and Steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	144.8	126.3	118.9	112.1
	Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	86.7	87.7	107.3	149.2
	Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	117.5	119.2	120.1	135.4
Hamilton	- All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	138.4	128.2	123.2	126.0
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	140.8	121.7	115.3	47.6
	Iron and Steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	139.7	117.7	110.6	30.2
	Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	136.0	145.5	145.7	149.2
	Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	117.9	123.0	120.3	123.0
Windsor	- All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	140.9	123.7	118.2	55.7
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	160.2	150.2	150.6	153.7
	Animal Products - edible	112.3	138.8	181.6	177.9	163.0	155.5	179.4	232.5
	Textiles	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	136.7	131.6	135.7	128.4
	Chemicals	854.7	635.2	636.4	495.4	673.0	624.5	367.3	244.3
	Iron and Steel	134.6	166.5	171.5	145.2	162.1	143.0	144.6	133.7
	Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	107.8	108.7	131.2	114.9
	Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	150.2	150.4	155.5	164.7
	Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	32.9	33.0	49.3	71.9
	Services	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	162.1	141.0	148.4	158.4
	Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	125.4	127.1	130.6	161.2
Winnipeg	- All Industries	116.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	136.1	131.1	135.0	144.5
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	263.1	253.3	246.5	194.3
	Lumber Products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	125.6	114.9	125.0	129.7
	Iron and Steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	479.9	461.2	418.7	268.6
	Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	135.4	134.9	138.8	146.3
	Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	169.4	167.8	176.9	183.8
	Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	136.9	143.5	164.7	184.1
	Services	117.1	135.8	153.4	170.1	159.3	168.5	180.8	182.9
	Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	138.9	139.0	148.2	157.9
Vancouver	- All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.5	205.7	202.5	204.1	182.0

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TABLE A.- PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1945, AND QUARTERLY IN 1945.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings							
	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1945			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	33.56	32.88	32.58	32.44
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.14	30.40	30.81	32.12
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	29.82	29.55	29.32	31.23
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	24.42	24.28	24.37	25.12
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	23.78	23.80	23.62	24.42
Lumber and products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	28.52	27.69	28.08	28.58
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	29.59	28.16	28.84	29.33
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.06	26.71	27.11	27.76
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.53	27.39	27.14	27.70
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	26.51	26.76	26.35	27.59
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	33.77	33.71	34.34	34.48
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	37.03	36.89	37.88	37.82
Paper products	25.62	25.76	26.15	26.91	27.21	27.09	27.06	28.12
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	33.39	33.30	33.67	33.96
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	33.50	32.57	33.10	33.07
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.14	23.94	24.11	24.64
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	24.92	24.71	24.70	25.43
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	24.62	24.34	24.04	25.03
Woollen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	24.80	24.16	24.67	25.16
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.68	25.41	25.45	25.78	25.93	26.38
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	21.47	21.34	21.38	22.16
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.31	24.11	24.32	24.68
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	24.86	24.60	25.40	25.72
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	24.80	25.04	25.72	25.06
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	34.84	35.28	35.24	35.31
Chemical and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	33.38	34.39	34.55	34.50
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.51	31.14	31.05	31.39
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	37.77	37.00	36.17	37.80
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	34.35	33.67	33.06	33.73
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.59	37.64	39.05	37.71	37.34	37.16
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	37.24	37.12	37.27	36.90
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	36.70	35.71	35.48	36.66
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	35.56	35.24	33.66	33.71
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	40.63	38.61	38.66	38.55
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	44.03	40.10	39.77	38.39
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	39.84	40.38	37.95	39.18
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	33.20	31.41	32.45	33.18
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	40.44	37.71	39.43	38.01
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	38.26	37.39	35.63	36.35
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	37.05	35.17	35.72	34.74
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.83	34.84	35.62	35.92
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	39.28	39.07	39.05	38.43
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	31.22	31.00	31.00	30.17
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	28.54	26.89	27.62	26.73	27.47	25.35
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	40.01	38.00	38.25	39.02
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	40.53	36.45	38.00	39.72
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.47	41.09	40.56	40.85
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	34.11	32.62	32.90	31.98
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	31.26	31.58	31.75	31.84
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	30.83	31.85	31.71	30.03
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	31.40	31.49	31.76	32.42
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.18	38.33	38.59	38.72
Street railways and cartage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	34.83	34.43	34.55	34.62
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	44.66	42.34	42.88	42.82
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.51	32.17	31.18	32.19
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	30.65	29.80	30.63	30.26
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	34.91	34.12	34.45	34.60
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.26	26.87	28.22	26.75
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	28.29	29.33	29.69	29.52
SERVICES	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	20.16	19.62	19.78	20.37
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	19.63	18.71	18.64	19.26
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	21.20	21.34	22.07	22.45
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	26.85	26.79	27.28	26.76
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	24.56	24.55	25.15	24.47
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	33.09	32.90	32.87	33.39
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.81	32.10	32.06	31.63
Finance	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	32.86	33.65	33.63	34.13
Banks and trust companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	29.62	29.63	29.80	29.59
Brokerage and stock market operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	36.66	37.47	35.82	39.04
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	37.22	39.29	39.13	40.27
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.81	32.15	32.11	31.73

Table 9.- Average Hours per Week and Average Hourly Earnings at Specified Dates, Together with Annual Averages of Hours, Hourly Earnings and Wage-Earners for Whom Such Data were Available in 1945.

INDUSTRIES	Average Hours per Week Reported at					Average Hourly Earnings Reported at					Average Number of Wage-Earners
	Mar.1 1945	June 1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Dec.1 1945	Annual Average 1945	Mar.1 1945	June 1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Dec.1 1945	Annual Average 1945	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
MANUFACTURING	45.8	44.3	44.1	44.8	44.3	70.1	70.3	69.2	67.0	69.4	797,699
* Durable manufactured goods	46.5	44.7	44.2	44.9	44.7	77.8	77.5	76.5	74.9	76.7	424,661
Non-durable manufactured goods	45.0	43.9	44.0	44.6	43.7	60.3	61.4	60.9	60.8	60.7	373,038
Animal products - edible	45.5	44.2	45.3	45.4	44.6	62.6	62.6	62.4	66.0	63.0	27,743
Dairy products	47.1	48.0	48.7	47.7	48.1	60.0	58.5	57.2	63.8	59.3	7,490
Meat products	44.5	42.4	43.6	44.4	42.4	66.3	65.0	64.4	70.5	67.9	16,898
Leather products	44.3	43.2	43.3	43.8	43.1	51.4	52.1	52.3	55.6	52.2	20,902
Leather boots and shoes	44.8	43.5	43.5	44.3	43.3	49.2	50.0	49.9	50.5	49.9	12,625
*Lumber products	45.2	43.5	44.2	44.1	43.7	60.6	60.6	60.0	61.2	60.6	50,931
Rough and dressed lumber	45.6	43.6	44.5	43.6	43.9	62.2	61.6	61.1	63.9	62.0	26,869
Containers	44.4	42.3	43.3	44.6	42.8	54.0	54.2	56.3	58.4	56.3	6,513
Furniture	44.6	43.5	44.1	44.5	43.6	57.2	58.0	57.6	58.3	57.9	9,782
*Musical instruments	48.0	46.9	46.5	46.7	46.5	52.3	53.9	54.4	56.4	53.8	596
Plant products - edible	43.8	42.1	42.0	43.6	42.4	53.2	55.0	54.3	56.0	54.1	39,188
Flour and other milled products	47.9	45.4	46.9	45.8	46.3	61.8	63.2	62.6	63.3	62.6	5,486
Fruit and vegetable preserving	43.7	39.7	36.9	40.8	39.8	48.6	50.9	50.4	51.6	50.1	10,013
Bread and bakery products	43.9	43.3	44.3	44.2	43.6	52.0	54.0	53.7	56.0	55.1	12,036
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.1	36.9	41.6	41.7	39.6	48.6	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.2	5,385
Pulp and paper products	46.4	45.5	46.7	46.8	45.9	69.1	70.4	70.0	69.7	69.7	69,294
Pulp and paper	50.0	49.4	50.6	50.0	49.6	71.5	72.2	72.3	71.8	71.8	33,766
Paper products	43.8	42.8	43.1	44.5	42.7	54.9	55.9	55.3	58.9	56.3	13,181
Printing and publishing	41.8	40.3	41.9	43.0	41.4	74.5	76.7	75.5	76.3	75.8	18,347
Rubber products	45.3	44.1	45.4	44.9	44.0	72.3	72.2	72.3	71.6	71.9	17,430
Textile products	44.2	42.6	42.4	43.6	42.5	50.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	50.9	111,978
Thread, yarn and cloth	47.7	46.4	46.3	47.3	46.3	48.4	49.1	48.9	49.9	48.9	44,996
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.9	46.4	46.1	47.4	46.4	48.2	48.6	48.3	50.1	48.6	20,839
Woollen yarn and cloth	47.2	45.2	46.0	46.9	45.7	49.0	48.8	49.6	49.2	49.2	10,807
Silk and artificial silk goods	48.3	47.8	47.5	48.0	46.7	48.4	49.7	48.9	50.8	49.6	10,440
Hosiery and knit goods	43.3	41.7	41.5	43.0	41.6	46.4	47.3	47.8	48.0	47.4	19,192
Garments and personal furnishings	40.8	39.1	38.9	39.9	38.8	54.3	55.4	55.3	54.3	54.8	35,193
Tobacco	45.2	43.4	44.1	44.4	42.1	50.9	51.8	52.6	51.6	51.3	8,141
Beverages	44.6	46.0	45.6	46.1	44.7	66.2	66.2	66.1	65.6	66.0	10,251
Distilled and malt liquors	44.4	46.3	45.6	46.1	44.5	68.3	68.1	67.9	66.8	67.8	8,779
Chemicals and allied products	46.1	46.3	44.7	44.6	45.0	67.4	68.1	69.1	67.8	68.4	44,743
Drugs and medicines	42.5	42.1	41.7	42.8	42.3	55.5	57.4	56.8	56.5	56.8	4,826
*Clay, glass and stone products	46.4	45.4	44.5	46.0	45.3	63.7	64.6	65.5	64.3	64.4	13,234
Glass products	46.6	44.7	42.8	46.2	44.7	61.1	60.7	61.7	61.4	61.1	5,425
Stone products	46.8	46.5	46.1	46.0	46.0	70.9	71.7	72.0	69.9	71.2	4,736
*Electrical apparatus	44.7	43.4	42.7	43.6	43.2	70.9	70.9	70.2	68.9	70.8	31,819
Heavy electrical apparatus	44.4	48.2	45.2	43.6	45.6	73.7	75.3	75.0	72.9	75.3	8,063
*Iron and steel products	47.0	44.9	44.3	45.3	45.0	72.0	81.9	81.5	78.5	81.2	298,294
Crude, rolled and forged products	47.3	46.8	46.9	46.9	46.4	76.9	77.3	77.7	76.3	77.0	29,086
Machinery (other than vehicles)	49.2	45.9	46.2	47.8	46.7	71.6	73.0	71.9	71.7	72.1	17,163
Agricultural implements	45.9	44.8	43.0	42.9	43.4	70.0	77.2	73.8	78.9	75.0	9,733
Land vehicles and aircraft	46.6	43.6	43.0	44.5	44.1	87.6	87.7	88.0	86.4	87.1	103,380
Railway rolling stock	46.3	43.1	45.0	45.1	44.5	85.7	86.2	86.4	87.2	86.4	34,205
Automobiles and parts	46.0	42.1	41.4	41.7	42.7	94.0	91.2	91.7	91.1	90.4	30,974
Aeroplanes and parts	47.0	44.9	42.7	46.9	44.9	84.3	86.0	85.6	86.2	85.8	35,948
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	45.7	46.5	43.0	44.5	45.1	86.4	86.1	86.4	86.0	86.3	51,349
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	48.7	44.3	47.0	45.5	45.7	81.0	79.2	80.1	77.0	80.1	14,017
Tool mfg.	47.3	45.1	43.4	44.3	44.9	74.6	74.2	75.3	72.8	75.9	6,490
Foundry and machine shop products	48.6	47.0	45.1	45.8	45.8	76.7	77.7	76.0	78.9	78.2	8,013
Sheet metal work	45.1	41.9	44.3	44.6	43.5	65.7	67.0	67.8	67.7	67.7	11,881
*Non-ferrous metal products	46.1	44.3	44.6	44.2	44.6	73.9	73.7	72.8	73.5	73.5	39,787
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	48.0	46.4	46.0	44.6	46.4	74.4	76.1	78.9	79.7	77.6	10,601
Aluminum and its products	46.0	43.6	43.5	44.8	44.7	74.9	75.4	74.5	75.1	74.3	9,300
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	45.6	43.9	44.7	43.7	44.0	74.6	73.0	71.2	70.2	72.8	16,623
Non-metallic mineral products	46.2	45.5	45.3	44.5	44.9	78.6	79.4	78.6	79.4	79.8	11,606
Petroleum and its products	45.1	43.8	43.6	42.8	43.4	84.1	86.5	87.3	86.8	86.4	6,307
Miscellaneous manufactured products	43.7	42.5	42.7	43.6	41.9	68.8	68.3	68.9	62.2	68.3	15,762
MINING	45.4	43.0	43.0	44.3	43.8	74.6	75.3	75.2	75.3	75.3	60,159
Coal	42.9	38.0	39.2	41.9	40.2	92.9	94.0	94.1	93.7	93.7	23,000
Metallic ores	46.9	45.9	45.0	45.5	45.8	83.7	83.6	83.6	83.2	83.5	28,248
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	47.4	46.9	46.9	46.5	46.5	67.1	66.8	66.7	64.8	66.3	8,911
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION ^{1/}	49.0	46.9	47.2	47.4	47.3	68.6	70.6	70.7	70.3	69.9	25,274
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	41.4	40.5	41.3	41.0	40.4	52.1	51.1	50.6	51.7	50.3	33,770
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	40.6	34.9	38.0	33.7	36.7	64.8	62.0	62.1	62.7	62.2	26,372
SERVICES	45.1	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.2	44.3	43.8	27,962
Hotels and restaurants	46.7	44.8	45.1	44.8	45.1	41.4	41.2	41.4	42.2	41.3	18,661
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.7	41.2	41.8	41.8	41.2	45.6	46.4	47.4	47.6	46.9	9,301

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

^{1/} Chiefly street and electric railways.



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